The Saturday Evening Post.

VOL. IV.—No. 11. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 12, 1825. WHOLE No. 189.

TERMS—$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance, $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 00 if not paid within the year.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second street.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for $1—larger ones in proportion—a liberal deduction made to subscribers.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

STANZAS.

"Song is the eloquence of truth,"
And though its tale of blighted years,
And withered hopes of buoyant youth,
Be check'd by sighs or drown'd in tears,
From bosom's core and glistening eye,—
Yet there shall grief but briefly reign,
For Song shall chase the hydra by,
And peace itself be felt again.

Then who will scorn the joyous song
Pour'd wildly in Love's Eden bowers,
When sweetest odours play along
From rosy morning's freshest flowers;
When youth wears rapture's gayest smile,
And laughing Pleasure strews his way,
Rose-gilds his darksome path awhile
With rainbow Beauty's transient ray.

For soon his heart the grief shall feel
Of picture'd pleasure overblown;
No hand the icy pang can heal,
And he is left all chill and lone!
He takes the Harp—the pangs he felt,
Are nurtur'd but a little hour,
The frigid hand is forc'd to melt
In the warm floods of tears that shower.

Thus oft from summer's sweetest flower
The pearly dew-drop melts away,
Before the fervid noontide hour,
And withers up the verdant spray;
Yet rising in the western sky,
The emblem of the shower appears,—
The low bursts forth—the storm is by,
The flower is gemm'd with joyous tears.

But ere the Lyre, with Minstrel hand,
In sorrow's cheerless hour is swept,
The joyless Boy can ill command
The grief-song that his heart has wept;
He takes the Lyre, and wakes its strings,
"The joy of grief" steals through the lay,
And sorrow flaps its raven wings,
And sighing hastes its flight away.

He culls the sweetest flowers that bloom,
The relics of his Eden past,
To strew upon the verdant tomb
Where he shall find repose at last;
And burning grief his bosom feels,
But peace shall cheer his breast again.
He takes the Lyre—and from it steals
A sweet forgetfulness of pain.

Oh! I have lov'd thee—pensive song!
In all my weary wanderings,—
The voice that breathes the harp along
Can chase the darkest grief that springs
At every step, with the path
That tempts the feet of feeble youth,
And soothe the pang of feeling's wrath—
"Song is the eloquence of truth."

WILFRID.

TAKE BACK THE WREATH.

Take back I pray, the smiling wreath,
In Friendship, late you wove for me;
Take back the wreath,—I view beneath
Those leaves a thorn entwin'd by thee.
Each gaudy flower thy hand hath prest,
To form a chaplet sweet and fair,
To bloom upon my youthful breast,
Would leave the thorn implanted there.

Take back the wreath, so lately wove,
It withers 'neath neglect and pride:
Tho' on it fell the breath of love,
Its sweetness would the heart divide.
No longer can its beauty charm,
Tho' fragrant still it may appear,
The bosom that in friendship warm,
Now damps the tribute with a tear.

Take back the wreath—its odours sweet
May mingle with the desert air;
But never more the senses meet,
Divided by its beauty rare.
Fantastic gift—take, take it hence,
I view its bloom disguis'd by thee;
And take the tear of wounded sense,
Nor weave a Chaplet more for me.

ELLEN.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

The little one is dead—
From worldly weariness and night,
The heaven-born spirit fled,
Thro' death, the vestibule, to light:
Woe had not raised the heart-heaved sigh,
Nor grief o'er dimm'd her azure eye.

How shall we mark her tomb,
By rearing o'er it sculptured stone?
No! strew't with vernal bloom,
Emblem of her—for she hath flown,
Like to the flowret when winds rave,
A bud of promise, to the grave.

Her little ear knew not,
The guile that lurks in human tongue;
Her soul without a spot,
Was never by her conscience stung—
O, blest! to live so little while,
And then enjoy her Saviour's smile.

Oh! little cherub! say,
(If thou can'st list to human voice,)
Sing'st thou the heavenly lay,
And in God's praise dost thou rejoice?
Yes! fancy paints the infant chest,
And thou art there to tune thy lyre.

And fancy paints thee now,
Listning, while angels speak of thee,
When thou wast mortal—how
They smiled to see thy childish glee,
When in thy happy father's arms,
Or when thy mother scann'd thy charms.

When on thy halcyon bed,
They closed the little sleeper's eyes—
Watch'd thee when sick—when dead,
Welcomed thy spirit to the skies;
Guided thee to the throne of God,
The purchase of the Saviour's blood.

She hath returned to earth—
She spreads her golden plumes in heaven—
She shall again have birth,
A body to her soul be given—
When earth shall sink into her tomb,
And bodies and christians rise in bloom.

ALONZO.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15th, 1825.

THE SENSITIVE PLANT.

A tender plant once rear'd its head
In Nature's garden wild;
Trees spread their branches o'er its bed,
And shielded Nature's child.
A leafy which had wood its form,
Had long around it sigh'd;
Soon changing to an angry storm,
It yielded, droop'd and died.

Just so when faithless man has broke
The solemn vow once giv'n;
His victim feels the awful stroke,
And to despair is driv'n.
No friendly hand can heal the wound,
The heart's with sorrow riv'n;
She hastens early to the tomb,
And seeks repose in Heav'n.

IDA.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Extracts from the MSS. of a Friend.

The fountain of thought will at times overflow—and to whom should we impart of its abundance? Surely not to those who have no sympathy with us!—who cannot enter into the spirit of our joys, nor feel the depth of our sorrows! No, no! It is to a kindred soul that we must direct the course of the overflowing stream, and though it be not fertile as the waters of the Nile, it may at times tend to refresh the soil of affection and friendship, and cause now and then a solitary flower to feel renewed and strengthened, when it was ready to fail.

"By reading, we enjoy the dead—by conversation, the living—and by contemplation, ourselves. Reading enriches the memory—conversation polishes wit, and contemplation improves the judgment."

There are, I suppose, but few books that do not contain some portion of good—though in some, it is very, *very* small—and there are many, very many, which it is best to pass by; and the greatest favour these can bestow, is to remain *sealed forever*. "*Touch not!—taste not!—handle not!*" I would inscribe on these, both as a memento for myself and others.—Our span of existence is short—and the greater part is necessarily taken up in making provision for the wants of nature; and the little time that remains, should be employed in procuring proper and solid food for the mind.—Those publications that improve and instruct, without being too thickly strewn with pernicious opinions and principles, should be preferred; for, though reason generally will choose the good and reject evil, yet there *is a danger* of becoming so familiar with wrong, as to lose that *nice* discrimination which should be continually preserved. I have found it beneficial to keep the native purity of the mind unsullied, as far as possible, that it may, like an unsoiled mirror, reflect clearly the objects placed before it.

I believe some recommend promiscuous reading, thinking good may be extracted from all. But we would hardly endanger our natural lives to attain possession of the lily or the rose, were it situated among poisonous weeds, however beautiful they appeared, when we could obtain a profusion of the same species without incurring the danger. Let us apply the moral to the soul, which is yet more susceptible of injury—more difficult to heal. There is no mind so illiterate from which we cannot gather some useful lesson, though it be but by contrast; but in this case, as in the former one, I think great care is requisite.—It is best to avoid all unnecessary intercourse with those whose morals and example we can receive no benefit from. But still, we must remember, all are the children of our common Parent, who regards us *all* as brethren and sisters. We must pity, and not despise them, for failings that in like circumstances might have overtaken us. We are not infallible—the strongest of us have our weak moments. Therefore, "Let every one that standeth take heed, lest they fall."

I cannot boast of knowledge. I am only a learner in the school of wisdom. When I submit an opinion or sentiment, it is with much diffidence, and a deep sense of the insufficiency of my own judgment, where the means of acquiring knowledge have been limited, there is always danger of entertaining error.

HAPPINESS.

Though I have not yet grown old in years, yet it has often been my painful lot to see persons, who, although plenty smiled around them, and fortune seemed to pour her golden store in abundance upon them, were yet miserable, and whose countenances were borne down by the effect of settled melancholy. Their bright visions of future happiness apparently fled for ever; and they were left to linger out the remainder of their life in the full fruition of woful disappointment—their fair forms were but the sad pictures of broken hearts: the sun of their happiness was set, and they groped their way in darkness, almost insensible of every thing around them.

Having seen such sights as these, I was naturally led to inquire into their cause, and this inquiry led to the conclusion that their miseries principally arose from two causes—*disappointment in love, and hasty and inconsiderate matches.*

Who is she that sits under the shadow of yon weeping willow—her countenance pale and dejected?—her mind absorbed within herself, insensible of the gay world around her—the busy hum of industry in the neighboring village—the innocent gambols of the playful lamb, and the sweet melody of the mountain birds, are alike unnoticed by her—sad and solitary she sits, musing in the anguish of her soul on her unfortunate lot—nothing can arouse her but the mournful cooing of a lonely dove on some distant oak—she is suddenly aroused from her stupor—she rises upon her feet, and looks about in amazement to see from whence those plaintive notes proceeded, and is astonished to find that there is yet a creature who can sympathize with her. Who is she? Her wo-worn cheek and tottering frame plainly answer; she is among the number of those who had placed too much confidence in the promises of some faithless wretch, who, when he had robbed her of her credulous heart, abandoned her to a selfish and unfeeling world, to pine away in remorse and anguish, an existence which is only rendered more miserable by the length of its duration. Or, perhaps, her grief sprung from another source—perhaps the idol of her heart was snatched from her by some sudden visitation of Providence: perhaps when the day, which was for ever to unite her with him whom her soul loved, was drawing nigh, death in his terrific majesty, snatched him from her and blasted her hopes for ever.

Who is she that comes in yonder chariot, riding in all the pomp and splendour of the world, and yet appears so sad and sorrowful? Alas! it is one whose heart, in the ardour of youth, was *too suddenly* carried away by the vain pageantry of riches and outward show. He, on whom she placed her affections, possessed an abundance of wealth, but an unfeeling heart. After obtaining her as his own, he treated her with cold indifference—her hopes were blasted—her spirit sunk within her, and she is left to droop and die like a flower untimely plucked, and to know, by sad experience, that *worldly riches cannot impart real happiness.*"

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

EASTERN SKETCHES—No. I.

The retrospect of life is one of the most pleasing occupations which engage the mind. During the intervals of daily avocations, it is pleasing to give a loose reign to the discursive faculty, and with the variegated roaming and unrestrained views of a Pegasus, suffer it to pass on from object to object, offer salutation and hold a moment's intercourse with those scenes and those friends from whom we are perhaps eternally separated by distance or other opposing circumstances. I would call such an occupation of the mind a species of instructive and pleasing reverie; kindly afforded us by the Author of our being, as a mental balm, which both dissipates the threatening assaults of the forces of melancholy which direct their aim towards the vacant mind, and to heal the more grievous breaches which have been the result of a long and tedious warfare with worldly misfortunes. I love the recollection of former times; let the scenes of my boyish days rush to my memory in a flood; they are ever welcome, even such as once seemed irksome and unjoyous; because, having then appeared to my understanding through a medium childish and immature, are now in the retrospect lovely and pleasing. How often does it happen, that, when enjoying the comforts and advantages which are necessary to our minds and bodies, the murmur of discontent and dissatisfaction is heard to resound, and with its dull, hollow, and forbidding echo, cast a gloom over the pleasures of which we have present and actual possession. How properly is the mind called childish, when in its earlier days it spurns the lovliest of the scenes which circumstance has placed in its way, as unsuited to its taste, and unadapted to its felicity; culls those of less value, and of less beauty, to cherish and admire. Equally unfortunate is it, that what is unpleasing during our earlier days, cannot be rendered the reverse till viewed through the stable medium of manhood. Then every object has its charms, however disgusting it might formerly have been. Now, more pleasing to my eyes than the palaces of the East, is the little, low village school-house on yonder eminence, where, as a reward for my mischief, I jumped, kicked, wriggled and twisted my bones, and cried "I won't again,' *sartin* true, sir," beneath the virtuous applications of a green birch or apple-tree stick. Yet, twenty years ago, I have no doubt I vowed vengeance against the whole concern, and I presume it was three years, if not more, after bidding farewell to the theatre of my boyhood, before I had expelled from my imagination the old master on a gibbet, and the school-house in ashes. Oh! how foolish are the resolutions of inexperienced childhood! How soon does the scene elapse: a few years move like the whirlwind cloud, and open to the view another more variegated, more luxuriant landscape, not however destitute of thorns and weeds, but where the judgment in its maturity may roam and speculate, and behold in its offerings the instructions of philosophy. How fortunate the complete reversion of the views and opinions in the mind of a person, when a child, and when a man. For my part, I love the scenes of former times, and among them are included what I once hated, or esteemed tedious and unpleasing. Prosperity to the hills and vales of New England; your brown bread, hasty pudding and milk, and pumpkin pies, gave the glow of health to my cheeks, and strength to my once puny limbs; amidst your reservoirs of learning, I crawled from a, b, c, up to the tip-top pinnacle of philosophy. May He, in whose hands is the destiny of nations, protect you from the inroads of corruption, both public and domestic; and may your people retain their honest simplicity, like the happy inhabitants of antiquity, before the corruption and contamination of luxury and dissipation preyed upon their vitals. An absence of twenty years has erased but a few of the objects once familiar to me: I thank Heaven for affording me a guardian well disposed to forward me in the world, according to the means with which I was blessed. My father died, leaving me a handsome patrimony, ere I had reached the sixth year of my age. He was a southern merchant. A sudden attack of a very fatal disease, deprived him of the faculty of expressing his views and wishes with regard to my future destiny. When I had placed my good father in the grave, I felt lost and comfortless—though young, I could feel. He was my only parent, my mother having left this earthly scene during my infancy. I had no person to talk with, in that feeling and affectionate manner as he was accustomed to do. Oh! there was a void at home, a hollow echo in the chambers, that reminded me of the melancholy chasm in my family. Every noise in this forsaken dwelling, was like a note struck upon the harp of desolation. In my guardian, I found feelings and dispositions as well affected towards me as could be found in any one except a father. My education occupied the first place in his attention to my welfare. He considered that a good character, enlightened by the researches of science and literature, would be a sure passport to my advancement in life; would always render the society of the learned accessible to me, and give me a dignity and consideration among my fellow men, worth all the labour and pains taken to acquire it. As my fortune was amply sufficient for the expense of a capital education, he thought it could not be employed to a better purpose. He directed his views to the land of colleges and schools. He wished to enlist me in the learned phalanx of a New England army; to be drilled in the regular gradations of learned warfare, from Webster's spelling book up to the stupendous logical firelock of Locke. I too was to be frequently exercised in the big gun of mathematics, and ere my education was complete, that I might say that I had seen some *service*, I was to serve three or four months in a chemical laboratory, to be made practically acquainted with the science, there to run the warlike risk of losing my eyes blown out. In this land, whither I was sent by my guardian, did I spend the time of my novitiate, pass through the four years of a college education, and cement friendships which I will ever cherish as dear to me, while I have existence. I bade adieu to the theatre on which I had been acting a part which alone could elevate my character among the virtuous and intelligent. I had spent my time in acquiring the inestimable blessings of an education. When I bid adieu to this scene of my early joys, the reflection was painful. I considered my separation as lasting. A long residence had rendered her landscapes, her men, her manners, a part of what belonged to myself. The chances that I should never see her face again were preponderant. The climate to which I was about to go, contained the noxious seeds of fatal disease; accidents of various kinds might befal me, as every traveller going to a distant part is subjected to them. My destiny, moreover, lay within the compass of my deceased father's influence, by the intentions of my guardian previously manifested to me in our epistolary correspondence. Oh! what melancholy moments did I pass on the eve of my departure! I almost fell to the earth, and embraced it with the same affectionate attachment as to a mother. On my journey to Long Island Sound, where I was to embark, every village I passed seemed, when it left my sight, as the eternal severance of a friend. The well-cultured hills and extensive plains, borne down with the rich luxuriance of nature, bespoke the hand of that industry and assiduous attention, under whose severe rules I had been disciplined for several years of my life. Every object seemed to accord with the well-formed, just and enlightened principles, of which this section of the country boasts, and is strict in observing. After setting sail, and while the distant elevations appeared in indistinct vision to the receding eye, the slow and solemn peals of some village bell pierced my heart, with its true, but melancholy music. Farewell, sobbed I, to this theatre of my youthful delights! Farewell, perhaps forever. An absence of twenty years has not diminished my affection for this spot of earth. The first time allowed to me by exemption from business, I determined to employ in revisiting these scenes of youthful folly, pleasure, and improvement. A prosperous journey placed me safe upon the land of luxuriant simplicity and wholesome blessings. I felt a kind of respectful awe on placing my foot upon her soil, after so long an absence. I made my way rapidly to the objects and scenes from which I had been long separated. Every object, animate and inanimate, which I recognized, impressed me with the most affectionate feelings. The snow-white spire still stood erect in all its beauty and lovelness, like the character of the just man, adorning its own peculiar tenement, and adding grace and cheerfulness to every thing that comes within the sphere of its influence. On one side the mansion and its owner had begun to wear the marks of age; on the other, new creations had sprung up on the ruins of age.—Friends who had run with me the various and giddy round of youthful scenes, were sepulchred in yonder grave-yard, in that sleep never to be disturbed, but by Him who holds in his hands the destiny of being, and directs it at pleasure by his mighty energy. Death, misfortune, marriage, and emigration, had removed many of my youthful friends beyond my reach. The simple labours of art remained for the most part unchanged. The blooming damsels, and the sturdy sons of New England, still followed their ancient customs and manners; the one well versed in the varied manifestations of household art and industry; the other ready to engage in enterprises of skill and hazard, and all crowned with that genuine hospitality and goodness of heart, which will ever command my love, and enable me to say, "You are my friends." Here nature still ornaments her bosom with her choicest exuberance, and offers contentment to the soul of spotless integrity, industry, and domestic feelings and attachments. Justice, probity, and the principles of rational freedom, form the counterpart of nature's beautiful prototype. Long may the blessings of Heaven shine on thee, New England, thou fair and lovely region, dear to the friend of virtue, art, and enlightened philosophy.

MINORIS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The firmament had grown dark, the moon become obscured in the clouds, and the lightnings flashed in the heavens, when Elvira left the cottage of her associate to seek her home in the village of Almor. In vain did her companion entreat her to remain with her during the night. In all the simplicity of nature, and in all the innocence of virtue, never dreaming of harm, she entered the wood of Avon. The rain now poured in torrents—the thunders rolled through the skies, and Elvira was forced to seek shelter under the branches of a thick and ivy oak. The clouds lowered fearfully, and seemed to threaten a storm of long duration. Elvira trembled, and knew not whether to return, or proceed to her home. While wrapt in thought, the heavens presented a pleasing spectacle to her eyes, which caused her to relinquish her fearful reflections. The clouds separated, and the moon sparkled her brilliancies o'er the scene; and in a little time, nothing else was to be seen above but the azure sky and the twinkling stars. But it proved to be an unhappy moment for Elvira; for the light of that moon which guided her steps, also caused her destruction. Scarce had she proceeded a furlong from her resting-place, when she was arrested by a stern and peremptory command—"Hold, ye unknown one, whither goest thou, and what seek ye here?" Elvira trembled, turned, and observed the stranger, and in an unbroken speech, answered, "I seek my father's cottage, sir," and hastily proceeded onward. "Pray, stop your course, fair one," retorted he, "or instantly my strength shall teach ye obedience." She paused. He gazed upon her beauty for some moments; he approached her, and in an instant threw her to the ground. Her strength failed her. She shrieked, and fainted in his embraces ———. Here heaven interposed: a neighing steed came bounding o'er the wilds; his rider glittered in the armour of his country; he heard her cries—he saw her shame—but he knew her not. Rage kindled in his bosom, and he pursued her destroyer, who took himself "to horse," and attempted a retreat. He was clad in armour, but it was a robber's garb.—He was overtaken. Furiously they charged, and furiously they fought. They tossed their plumes on high, and waved their bright falchions bloody in the air. One fought for life, and one for injured innocence. Not a sound was heard, save the zephyrs gliding through the trees, and the dreadful clashings of arms. Elvira remained motionless on the ground. Now victory sat upon the stranger's crest, and he hurled the villain from his steed.—Silence for a time now prevailed.—Life had not yet forsook him.—He asked forgiveness from the visiter, and then from heaven; his voice faultered, and he muttered, "*I deserve this!* Thou hast murdered Pembroke, once of Arternish! Farewell!" He fell from his elbow, which supported him, and sank to rise no more. "Pembroke!" repeated the victor ——"He is my brother!—and I am his murderer!!" Tears trickled down his cheeks; the flush of health faded from his face, and he fell upon his brother's neck.—He remained silent for some moments, and raised his eyes to heaven, and asked forgiveness. His voice was faint; and for a time his tongue denied him utterance. "Pembroke!" he cried, "although thou art my brother, thou wert a villain! Thou art dead, and 'justice is satisfied!'" He hastened to the lady—he starts—he is appalled—his eyes glare, and his lips quiver. He approaches with a trembling step. "'Tis she!—'tis my sister!! Have mercy, heaven! Your brother was your destroyer, Elvira!" He fell to the earth! She clasped him to her bosom, but her feeble arms fell instantly from him.—She could only articulate—"*my brother!*" He resumed some strength—he knew his sister's agony, and he plunged his dagger in her heart! "Better thou art dead, than live in shame, my sister. Now I have done thee a service. Forgive me, heaven, for this deed!" he cried; and in attempting to put an end to his own existence, his soul left its tenement, and he soared to the land of spirits.

AMANDA.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

My heart beat gaily, as I approached the house where I was to meet one I loved even dearer than myself. I entered the room; but, alas! there was not a chair empty near my beloved Susan, and I had to seat myself in one from which it was impossible to observe her. The beautiful Eliza, who sat by my side, kept chatting away very pleasantly, although at the same time she maliciously kept herself so as to prevent my catching one glance at the corner, which was as a loadstone to attract my heart and eyes. I determined to move, and as a seat by the fire would give me a view of what I so much desired, I plead a sensation of cold, for an excuse to Eliza, who instantly replied, looking at me and at Susan with a significant smile, "I have been sensible, for a long time, that I have been casting a shadow on you; however I hope it has not given you a chill." Having been from youth a dabbler in poetics, I produced the following impromptu, which I presented

TO ELIZA.

The brightest cloud seen floating high
So beautiful along the sky,
With golden rim and snowy breast,
So heavenly pure, that it might be
A spot where infant souls might rest,
Above the world's impurity:

Where they, as yet not ripe for Heaven,
And yet too pure for earth to keep,
Might float, by zephyrs gently driven,
Along the blue ethereal deep.

Though never yet to mortal's sight
Appear'd a cloud more fair, more bright,
Yet, when before the sun it past,
A shadow to the earth it cast.

The brightest flower that decks the field,
The sweetest that the gardens yield,
The smallest flutterer of the groves,
That gaily through the sunshine moves,
The leaf that quivers on the spray,
All cast a shadow to the ray
That the bright sun emits by day.

Then do not wonder, lovely maid,
That thou thyself should'st cast a shade,
When between me and my heart a sun,
Thou shroud'st her sparkling eyes, from one
Who only seems to live to see
Those orbs which shine so lovingly.

FERAMORZ.

COLLECTANEA.

MORCEAU.

——As I viewed the lofty mountain from the lowly valley, I saw the last rays of the setting sun imparting a farewell kiss and bidding adieu to Nature. Her sweet countenance, as he gradually receded from her sight was impressed with a grey and tender melancholy, and when distance threw the mantle of obscurity over him, she burst into tears. The Genii of flowers came on the wings of silence, caught the precious drops as they fell, and hid them in the bosoms of the rose and lily. A deep and black gloom now spread itself over her countenance. The sister of her parent at length appeared in the East beaming serenity with a soft refulgence. Nature smiled in her tears and welcomed her father's resemblance; but Luna also followed her brother, and descending yon towering mountain, slept in the vallies of the west. And now her father's messenger, the bright star of morn announced his return and near arrival. The black weeds of despair were thrown off—the vesture of purple encircled her limbs, and joined by the harmony of the grove she prepared to welcome her parent of light.

SLEEP OF THE LEAVES.

"What Linnæus has called the sleep of the leaves, appears to depend wholly upon the defect of the action of light and heat, and the excess of the operation of moisture.

"This singular but constant phenomenon was never scientifically observed, till the attention of the botanist of Upsal was fortunately directed to it. He was examining particularly a species of lotus, in which four flowers had appeared during the day, and he missed two in the evening; by accurate inspection, he soon discovered that these two were hidden by the leaves which had closed round them. Such a circumstance could not be lost upon so acute an observer. He immediately took a lantern, went into his garden, and witnessed a series of curious facts before unknown. All the simple leaves of the plants he examined, had an arrangement totally different from their arrangement in the day; and the greater number of them were seen closed or folded together.

"The sleep of leaves is, in some cases, capable of being produced artificially. Decandolle made his experiment on the sensitive plant. By confining it in a dark place in the day time, the leaves soon closed; but on illuminating the chamber with many lamps, they again expanded. So sensible were they to the effect of light and radient heat.

"The cause of the preservation of the leaves of evergreens through the winter is not accurately known. From the experiments of Hales, it appears that the force of the sap is much less in plants of this species, and probably there is a certain degree of circulation throughout the winter; their juices are less watery than those of other plants, and probably less liable to be congealed by cold, and they are defended by stronger coatings from the action of the elements.

"The production of the other parts of the plant takes place at the time the leaves are most vigorously performing their functions.—If the leaves are stripped off from a tree in the spring, it unfortunately dies, and when many of the leaves of forest trees are injured by blasts, the trees always become stagheaded and unhealthy.

"The leaves are necessary for the existence of the individual tree, the *flowers* for the continuance of the species. Of all the parts of plants, they are the most refined, the most beautiful in their structure, and appear as the master-work of nature in the vegetable kingdom. The elegance of their tints, the variety of their forms, the delicacy of their organization, and the adaptation of their parts, are all calculated to awaken our curiosity, and excite our admiration."

DAVY.

THE GOLDEN NAIL.

Thurnis Scrus, a man of infinite whim and madness, was the author of some works which sufficiently prove that his natural temper was not much to be relied on. The story of his golden nail is curious. Having worked away his fortune in alchymy, and finding his schemes vain, he had a mind at once to get into the service of a certain prince, and to establish a character of himself to all the world, as if possessed of the alchemical secret. To this purpose he declared, that he had found out a liquor which would immediately convert all metals plunged into it into gold. The prince, the nobility of the place, and all the *literati*, were invited to see the experiment; and the chemist having prepared a large nail, the half of which was iron, and the other half gold, well joined together, coated over the gold part with a thin crust of iron, which he joined so nicely to the rest of the iron, that no eye could discover the fallacy. Having this ready, he placed the liquor on the table, which was no other than common *aqua fortis*. Then, sending to a shop for some nails of the same kind, he, by an easy kind of legerdemain, when he had desired the company to examine them and see that they were real nails, took out his own, and after turning it half way into the liquor, a hissing and bubbling noise arose, and the *aqua fortis* immediately dissolved, and washed off the iron coat, and the gold appeared. The nail was handed round to the whole company, and finally delivered to the prince, in whose cabinet it now remains. The gold-maker was desired to dip more nails, and other things, but he immediately threw away the liquor, telling them they had seen enough. He was made happy for the rest of his life; but all the entreaties in the world could never get him to make any more gold.

From "L'Histoire Des Choses Celebres."

The Chilly Dog.—Three large Dogs were kept at the Hotel of Besancon, to guard the house and the court ways, filled with carriages. During the winter, while expecting travellers, these dogs did not fail to take their station every evening by the kitchen fire—where they accommodated themselves in a snug corner so as not to interfere with any one.

Youth is said to be improvident and blind to its own interest, which it generally costs something to discover. The smallest of the three dogs came very often the last, and his comrades, extended at full length, had the impoliteness to deny him access to the fire. Although extremely chilly, yet he was not stupified, and betook himself to this expedient to get the place of his uncivil companions. One day, having arrived the last, and sought in vain to get a place near the fire—and having growled, and even bit the other dogs to make them give him room—he ran to the door, where, barking with all his might, he gave an alarm as at the approach of thieves. The two other dogs arose instantly and ran to bark in their turn. While these latter were yelping together, the chilly dog made a leap, took their place at the fire, and left the simpletons his own.

The cunning creature always afterwards employed the same stratagem with like success, to the amusement of travellers frequenting the hotel.

It is almost as difficult to make a man unlearn his errors, as his knowledge. Mal-information is more hopeless than non-information; for error is always more busy than ignorance. Ignorance is a blank sheet, on which we may write; but error is a scribbled one, on which we must first erase. Ignorance is contented to *stand still* with her back to the truth; but error is more presumptuous, and *proceeds* in the *same* direction. Ignorance has no light, but error follows a false one.—The consequence is, that error, when she retraces her footsteps, has further to go, before she can arrive at the truth, than ignorance.

Human life is like a Ferry-Boat.

He who pays, goes out of it with approbation; but he who passes on the other side, without once reflecting that he shall be made debtor on his passage, and parts not his pence, must look out sharp lest he be kicked out of the boat. So in life, he who does enough to pay society for the benefits he receives, pays his two-pence, and goes off; but he who regards his own happiness as connected with the community, or, in other words, gives the ferry-man a shilling, will insure to himself a safe and easy passage—he shall know the joys of benevolence.

APPETITE.

Though appetite for food be the most certain indication that nature requires a supply, yet when irregular it ought never to be indulged beyond a moderate extent. By slow eating, the stomach suffers a very gradual distention, and the food has sufficient time to be duly prepared by mastication, or chewing in the mouth; and he who observes this simple rule will feel himself satisfied, only after he has received a due proportion of aliment, whilst he who swallows his food too quickly, and before it is perfectly chewed, will be apt to imagine he has eaten enough, when the unmasticated provisions merely press on both sides of the stomach; the consequence is that hunger will soon return.

Those who take more exercise in winter than in summer, can also digest more food—But as individuals, leading a sedentary life, usually suffer in winter from a bad state of digestion, owing to a want of exercise, they ought in this season to be more sparing of aliment.—*Med. Int.*

It is an undoubted fact, that those men live longest, who are the last to shut themselves up and put on additional clothing in the autumn, and the last to leave it off and expose themselves in the spring. The coldness of November is dry and bracing; it increases the warmth of the body by quickening the circulation, and thus renders an outer garment unnecessary, except in the evening, or on days that are unpleasant; the coldness of the spring is damp and enervating; it depresses instead of cheering the spirits, renders the circulation languid, and extra clothing indispensable to comfort as well as to the health.—*Ib.*

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO ***. *on his anticipated invention.*

Come hasten the plan, the beginning and ending,
The rising and flight of thy vehicle rare,
For I long in its arms to be lightly ascending,
And feel myself carried away in the air.

Up, up to the stars now—I feel myself going,
The clouds melt away and the earth disappears,
And the pure light of day on my rapt soul is flowing,
And almost in hearing, bright Venus appears.

We'll glide through the regions of comets and light,
And drink the pure ether of brilliance and noon,
Lost, lost in a transport of silent delight,
We'll paddle away to the man in the moon.

Oh! how pleasant to feel ourself gliding away so,
And sail away after the stars as they fall,
Among the bright beauties of fancy to play so,
And float like a soft cloud on nothing at all.

Oh! come finish thy reservoirs, paddles and gasses,
And take in thy two precious items of freight;
For they all the rest of the plan far surpasses,
And if they dont go—why we'll certainly wait.

ICH.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The following extracts from the Circular of Peter A. Browne, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the Franklin Institute, is deserving the particular attention of all who have the lasting welfare and prosperity of our city at heart. The whole is well worthy of notice, and will repay an attentive perusal. We regret our inability, from its length, of presenting it entire to our readers.

"The objects of this Institution were declared to be, the promotion and encouragement of manufactures and the mechanic and useful arts—by the establishment of popular Lectures on the sciences connected with them—by the formation of a cabinet of models and minerals, and a library—by offering premiums on all objects deemed worthy of encouragement—by examining all new and useful inventions submitted to them—and by such other measures as they might judge expedient. To this society there were originally about two hundred subscribers, each of whom engaged to make an annual contribution of three dollars, and some few life subscribers at twenty-five dollars."

"The first exhibition of the society commenced on the 20th day of October, and continued for three days; during which time the rooms were visited by thousands of our fellow-citizens and strangers, all of whom went away apparently highly gratified. Being the first exhibition of the kind that had ever taken place in this city, the managers laboured under many disadvantages; yet some of the persons best qualified to judge, because the most intimately acquainted with the rise, progress, and present state of our manufactories, expressed their astonishment, not only at the number and variety of the articles produced, but the superiority of their quality. Every well wisher of the country was delighted with the opportunity the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE had afforded of demonstrating that the United States can fairly complete with foreigners in most of the useful articles of manufacture. Some estimate may be formed of the impression made on the public mind by this exhibition, from the fact, that during the three days that it lasted, the Institute received an accession of eighty-five members. The whole number have since been increased to five hundred and fifty; besides four honorary and corresponding members. In order to form an idea of the benefits which will arise to our manufactures by the annual exhibitions of the Franklin Institute, we should know something of their extent. With this view I have taken some pains to ascertain the number of looms that are now in operation in this city and county. The highest computation I have obtained computes them at 5650, the lowest at 2500."

"Supposing that truth lies between the two extremes, the calculation will then stand thus:

4070 looms. Each of these can manufacture 25 yards per day,	yards	101,750
per week, - -		610,500
per year, - -		31,746,000
The raw material of which, at 3 cts. per yard, - - - -		952,480
And the workmanship at 10 cts. per yard, - - - -		3,174,000

This is only one branch of manufacture."

"There are regular courses and voluntary lectures, occasionally delivered, on every subject connected with the arts, which are well attended, and are highly improving, especially to the younger part of the society. The sons and apprentices of members are admitted to the lectures for one dollar a year, each. With a further view of encouraging the rising generation to cultivate learning, the committee on lectures place in the hands of several of the teachers of the public and private schools in this city and Liberties, a ticket of free admission to the lectures, with instructions to deliver it, weekly, to the pupil who shall have conducted himself in the most exemplary manner the preceding week. That this has been productive of useful consequences I beg leave to offer the following testimonials; among several letters directed to Mr. Browne, the following extract is made from that of Robert Vaux, President, &c.

"The happiest effects will be produced in our public schools from the kind notice which the managers of the Franklin Institute have been thus pleased to extend towards the children of our care, and I am bound in their behalf to express the grateful sense which is entertained concerning the favor."

"The society have expended a considerable sum of money in models of architecture, carpentry, mechanics, &c. One of these exhibits a complete Grecian Temple, which is so constructed, that it is taken apart and is built up again before the class. These, and the model of Major Long's lightning lock and brake, presented by that gentleman to the Institution, and the draughts and drawings of the steam engines of Mr. Mills, architect and engraver, of Columbia, South Carolina, received from the inventor, and an able report of a committee thereon, will be kept in the Hall, and may be inspected by the members. A number of minerals have been presented to the Institute, which will shortly be arranged in a scientific manner, and be ready for exhibition. Most of the periodical works of Europe and this country, which treat of sciences and the arts, have been subscribed for, and will be found in our library. The board of managers, assisted by some valuable members, have had frequent occasion to examine such new and useful inventions as have been from time to time submitted to them. In some instances they have been the means of preventing persons from wasting their money in taking out patents for useless objects; but, in a far greater number of cases, they have been highly gratified in applauding and encouraging the inventive genius of their fellow citizens."

"Upon the whole, then, this Institution, NOT YET A YEAR OLD, may be considered in a flourishing condition, increasing daily in members, and extending its usefulness with its means, at all times exerting the utmost abilities of its members, by instructing the laboring part of the community, to elevate them to their proper rank in a republican society—by decoying the feet of youth into the paths of science, to render them more virtuous and happy—by exhibiting the productions of American artists, to enable the public to form a proper estimate of their improvement and relative worth, when compared with foreign articles—by offering premiums for the best quality of work, to insure perfection in the various manufactories and workshops—by bringing together the mechanics and artisans, and making them better acquainted with each other, to do away all jealousies and sectional feelings—by giving a fair examination to all new inventions and discoveries, to save the ignorant from a useless expenditure of their money, and to encourage and assist the ingenious and deserving. It is confidently believed, that the good effects of this institution have already been felt in this city and liberties, not only in a moral, but a political point of view. Enjoying the satisfaction of having done so much for Philadelphia, the managers of the Franklin Institute are anxious to extend the benefits as widely as possible. They would feel gratified to find their example followed in every city and town in the union, and would gladly contribute any assistance in their power to persons requesting the same. They would also be very happy to receive, from any quarter, suggestions of improvements of which the plan is capable; communications upon scientific subjects, connected with the Institute; information relative to new inventions or discoveries; articles for future exhibitions, or any book, model, or mineralogical specimen, proper for their library or cabinet."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(From late London papers, brought by recent arrivals by New-York.)

The Packet ship New York, Capt. Bennett, arrived at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the 10th February.

On the 3d of February, parliament assembled for the despatch of business, and, as the state of his majesty's health was not such as rendered it advisable for him to undergo the fatigue of opening the session in person, the royal speech was delivered by the lords commissioners, appointed for that purpose.

GREECE.—The Greeks have been successful in three naval engagements. The result of the battle of the 13th November was previously known. A letter from Constantinople of the 19th states, that a second defeat of the Turkish fleet had taken place, and that Ibrahim Pacha had fled towards Alexandria, to which place the victorious Greeks had pursued them.

Accounts from Missolonghi of December 12th, state, that a British frigate had just arrived with intelligence of a third victory.—This battle was fought on the 3d of December, in which the Greeks gave a deadly blow to the Egyptian naval forces upon the coast, near the island of Crete. Twelve large transports, captured in this engagement, had arrived at Napoli, having on board 3000 negro soldiers, 400 horses, and a large quantity of provisions. Besides the transports captured, fifteen of the Turkish squadron, and a fine frigate, were burned.

Calcutta papers to the 1st September had been received which give the details of continued successes against the Burmese.

On the 6th Feb. the average prices of grain was 57*s.* in London; and it was expected that the ports would soon be open for the exportation of wheat from Canada.

An extract of a private letter from Paris, dated Feb. 4, says, "I have seen the postscript to a private letter, from good authority at Madrid, to the following effect:—'The declaration of the British Government, as to the Colonies, has caused the greatest consternation at Court, and disconcerted all the plans of the Ministers.' They are alarmed for the fate of the last expedition. The King has announced his determination to hold no diplomatic relations with any Power which shall make Treaties of Alliance with his insurgent Colonies, and will even treat them as enemies. Let England therefore look to herself."

LONDON, Feb. 8.

An improvement has taken place this morning in the price of Consols; they opened at 93 3-4, and are at present 93 7-8 94.

It is said, that Sir Charles Stuart proceeds out forthwith to Lisbon, and thence to Rio de Janeiro, invested with full powers by the King of Portugal, to conclude the differences between Brazil and the mother country, on the basis suggested by the British Government.

PORTUGAL.—All the Portuguese Ministry is changed. This event is announced in the Paris papers of the 6th of February. The Lisbon papers of the 22d, confirms the intelligence. A letter from that city of the 22d, says, "the influence of the British Cabinet has obtained a complete triumph."

The Rev. Mr. Colton was at Paris in the early part of February.

Mr. Brown, the Minister of the United States at the Court of France, presented his new credentials to the King, on the 18th of January.

The frigate Constitution, and the Ontario brig of war, anchored in the Bay of Tunis, on the 19th of Dec. Mr. Cox, the American Consul was landed from the frigate.

On the morning of the 26th of January, the east end of the Long Room of the London Custom House, sunk with a tremendous crash—luckily before the clerks arrived, or the consequences would have been serious. Afterwards all the business was obliged to be done in the Bench Office.

Type Founding.—Among the improvements displayed at the late exhibition of French manufactures, was a method of Type Founding by Henry Didot, by which 140 Types, absolutely uniform, are cast at a single jet.—The process was first exhibited in 1806, but has been greatly perfected since.

Capt. Eales, at Boston from Smyrna, which place he left Jan. 2d states, that positive information had been received, that a portion of the Greek vessels left Hydria on the 25th of December, intending, it was believed, another attack on the Turkish fleet. Canaris was in the fleet, in a fire ship given to him by the Greek government. The captain Pacha was at Constantinople.

The Chinese, it appears from recent experiments, have a mode of adulterating black tea, by means of sandy particles, or minute chrystals of magnetic iron, sometimes to such a degree, that parts of the leaves may be lifted by a magnet. These particles may occasionally be detected at the bottom of a tea cup.

Henry the VIIth. made a law that all men might read the Scriptures except servants; but no woman, except ladies and gentlewomen who had leisure, and might ask somebody the meaning!!! The law was repealed in Edward the Sixth's days.

The last contract for the English Lotteries, was made on the 25th of January. This concludes the National Lotteries, which has existed for 150 years.

MR. BECKFORD.

Mr. Beckford, late of Fonthill Abbey, at present resides in Upper Landsdown-crescent, Bath. He occupies two large houses, a street, however, separating the two houses; but to establish a communication between the two residences, without going into the street, Mr. Beckford has had a bridge or gallery built across the street, its basement being level with the first-floor windows. By such means the carriage-way is not interrupted. This communication between the two houses is entirely enclosed, even the sun-blinds to the windows appear to be always down. Besides superseding the necessity of entering the street to pass from one house to the other, another reason is assigned for the building of this corridor, or covered bridge gallery; it enables all the affairs connected with cookery and the kitchens, to be carried on in one house, without Mr. Beckford, who remains in the opposite dwelling, being annoyed by any of the smells proceeding from preparations for dinner, &c. His table is supplied by his retinue of servants conveying the several dishes from the kitchen, thence along the corridor to Mr. Beckford's dining-room in the opposite house, and thus he has no culinary smells till his dinner is on the table. His mode of dining is said to be of the same splendid character with what took place at Fonthill—a choice dinner of several courses, intermingled with the peculiarities and delicacies of the season, as if a large company were to partake of it with him, while, like Luke, in "Riches," the feast is often all his own. Mr. Beckford is often seen walking through or about Bath, followed by one groom on horseback, leading another horse for his master; and when on the roads about Bath, Mr. B. mounts his horse, and rides frequently to a considerable distance from the city.—Though of rather short stature, there is much dignity largely mingled with stern or proud loneliness in his demeanor, and he appears to enjoy most excellent health. There is, considering the advanced period of his life, much vigorous firmness in his step and general appearance.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

Messrs. Fletcher and Gardiner, of this city, have completed the two elegant vases which the Merchants of New-York intend to present to Governor Clinton.

On Thursday forenoon, Mr. Thomas Arnold, shipwright, an industrious and worthy man, fell from a scaffolding, supposed to be nearly 50 feet, in the U. S. navy yard, which he survived but two hours.

Information is earnestly requested in a New Jersey paper, of Elford Lippincott, formerly of Chester township, in that State, who left his father's residence on the 24th of November, 1824. He is desired, if alive, to return to his bereaved mother, and receive his share of the estate of his father, deceased since his departure.

In Dorchester county, Md. a young man, Mr. Levin Holcock, in a foolish attempt to frighten his father in a disguise, was stabbed and killed by him.

A ball is to be given to General Jackson, in Baltimore, a few days hence.

Richard C. Cotton, member of the North Carolina Legislature, from Chatham county, has been expelled from that body for "his known immorality."

The Legislature of New York have it in contemplation to open a great State Road, from the Hudson to Portland, on Lake Erie.

Several of the Insurance Offices in New-York have given public notice "that no additional charge of Insurance will be made for the introduction of gas into buildings insured by them."

Information is requested in the New York papers of George Heuss, a native of Bremen, (Germany.) He has been mate of several vessels, out of different ports in the United States.

Twenty dollars reward is offered for the detection of Edward Kennedy, a hostler, formerly of Lancaster, (Pa.) who stole one hundred dollars from James Kelton.

The Post-master at Bennington, Vt. has advertised a reward of 100 dollars for the apprehension of Charles Doolittle, late publisher of the Vermont Gazette, who had robbed the post-office of letters containing money.

His Excellency C. D. E. J. Bangeman Huygens, has been appointed by his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and was to set out on his embassy in the course of the present month.

An Advertisement in a Nashville paper, says, that a company, to be composed of 100 men, would assemble in the town of Jackson, (Tennessee,) on the 1st of April next, "prepared to go out to the city of Santa Fe, on the Rio del Norte, in the province of Texas, for the purpose of selling goods to the inhabitants."

The New-York Statesman, says that Bishop Hobart has preached at Rome. He is said to be the only Protestant Minister that has preached in that city.

Two of the commissioners of the Ohio Canals have gone from that state to New York, to borrow the first instalment of 500,000 dollars, preparatory to commencing the two canals which have been authorised by the state legislature.

Since our last, says the Niagara Sentinel of Feb. 25, the Niagara has raised its waters several feet higher. Both store-houses have been destroyed. So thick is the ice, and so strong the current, (the water being from 50 to 70 feet deep,) that some huge cakes were thrown up near 50 feet. It is now solid, and affords a passage for teams.

The charter of the Planters and Merchants' Bank, at Hontsville, in Mississippi, has been declared to be forfeited, by a proclamation of the Governor, conformably to a provision in its charter, because it has refused to pay specie for its notes.

Mr. Crawford resigned the office of Secretary of the Treasury on the 3d inst. and is now a private citizen.

Nine negro convicts have escaped from the Penitentiary at Trenton, N. J.

The Albany Argus mentions that the great steam boat question has been decided by the Court of Errors, and the decree of Chancellor Livingston, throwing open the free navigation of the river Hudson by fire and steam, and annulling the exclusive grant to Livingston and Fulton, has been affirmed.

The Cincinnati, Ohio, Gazette, says, that a young woman of that county, about *sixteen* years of age, has presented her husband with *four* fine boys, at one birth; they were all perfect, in fine health, and likely to do well.

Mr. Thomas Edwards, a farmer of King William county, Va. was murdered on Tuesday week, by two of his slaves, and his body cut to pieces.

On Wednesday, the 12th ult. James Hudson was executed at Fall Creek, Madison county, Indiana, for the murder of Logan, an Indian Chief. Previous to being swung off, he made a full confession, in which he detailed the circumstances connected with the murder of Logan and the other Indians, in an interesting manner.

Two fine Shad caught in the Hackensack river, were sold on Monday last, in New-York, for four dollars.

The Legislature of Maine, on Monday week, adjourned *sine die*, after a session of fifty-five days, having passed one hundred and eight acts, and seventy-eight resolves. Among the acts are twelve for the incorporation of Banks, several for the incorporation of Manufacturing and Bridge Companies.

Professor Everett has accepted an invitation to deliver an Address in Concord, Mass. on the ensuing 19th of April; being half a century since the memorable Concord fight.

The Inaugural Ball at the Capitol is said to have been splendid in every point. The President, the Vice-President, and the venerable ex-President, Monroe, were all present.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—A verdict of 3,500 dollars for the fair plaintiff was given in the state of Maine in an action of this kind, brought by a Miss Pease against a Mr. Stetson. Lover's vows, if they can be proved, are worth something in these days, and faithless swains are in a fair way to be banished by juries from the world.

The Louisville (Kentucky) papers mention that the inhabitants of that town were "amused" in the middle of January, witnessing "a counter current in emigration up the Ohio river." The emigrants were the *Harmonites*, who sold their paradise to Mr. Owen of Lanark.

A pilot boat sailed from New York for New Orleans, immediately after the news of the advance abroad in the price of cotton was received; landed a passenger at the Balize in 21 days and returned in fourteen.

It is asserted in a West Chester paper that a gentleman of that place killed *thirty-five* crows *at a shot*. This is the true story of the "black crows."

TRIBUTE TO GENIUS.—During the celebration at Boston, on the 4th inst. the marshal of the day, Colonel Harris, when the second Ode in course was announced, in a very neat and pertinent manner, gave notice, that the author, Dr. PERCIVAL, was present; which information was received with a spontaneous burst of applause from every part of the hall.

In Lower Canada, the law provides that, before the creditor commits the debtor to prison, he must make oath that he knows he is immediately about to leave the Province.—A usurer recently appeared before a magistrate, and demanded upon such an oath, the arrest and commitment of a person who owed him money, but who had secured the payment of principal and interest, by an ample mortgage; for this commitment, the debtor brought a suit against the creditor, and recovered twenty-two hundred dollars. The debt was 1600 dollars.

Four men named Thayer, the father and three sons, were apprehended and committed to Buffalo gaol, on suspicion of having murdered and robbed a Mr Love. They were all residents of Boston, in Erie county. Love was missing in December last—soon after which two of the prisoners appeared with a power of attorney to collect his debts, which was believed to be forged. This led to suspicions, and they were arrested. On searching, the body of Love was found and identified. It was slightly covered, in a field partly cleared, a short distance from the house of one of the prisoners. A ball had been shot through the head, the neck dislocated, and the face badly mangled.

The Committee on State Prisons have reported to the New-York Legislature favorably on the subject of the Auburn Prison, which contains six hundred cells for the separate confinement of convicts, where they are doomed at once to solitude and hard labor. They state that the New-York prison contains fifty-four rooms 12 feet by 18, where the average number of convicts huddled together varies from 700 to 800—sometimes 12 and sometimes 15 inhabit a single room. The committee recommend that Commissioners be appointed to sell and dispose of the state prison in New-York, for the purpose of erecting a prison on the plan of the Auburn.

Some individuals in London have projected a new improvement, and which will excite surprise on this side of the water. They are laying what they call a Necropolis, or the city of dead men. It is to be furnished out in a style of great magnificence—to occupy a high and commanding position, and to receive all the decorations of which it is susceptible from the hand of art. What a satire is this upon human grandeur—we build proud tombs and magnificent sepulchres. The account goes on to state that the stock is industriously sought after—there is a sort of aristocracy even in death.

A few days since five couple were married at Stoke Church; among these, a sailor attended with his blushing belle. Jack's face presented to the Clergyman's view no small number of scratches, intersecting each other in all directions; he looked at him rather earnestly, which Jack perceiving, exclaimed, "I know, your honor, what you are glimpsing at; 'twas Madam there did it last night," pointing to his intended bride, "but I served her out for it—only look at her eyes;" and Jack was right, for on inspecting the damsel, the orbs of vision were found surrounded by nearly all the colors of the rainbow. They went to the altar in perfect good humor to complete the ceremony.—*English paper.*

JAMAICA.—Accounts from Kingston Jamaica, (via Key West) to the 11th ult. state that the Island has been thrown into great consternation by the failure of the Receiver-General for a large amount—supposed from 500,000 to $700,000. Want of confidence had in a great measure arrested the regular progress of trade. The Receiver-General, it is understood, had issued bills to the above amount, which served as a circulating medium.

A Traveller.—The Nantucket Inquirer informs us that Capt. Benjamin Worth, sailed from Nantucket in 1783, and has since that time been abroad in the maritime employment, thirty-four years. During this period, he has made eight voyages to the Pacific Ocean, five to the Brazils and Africa, four to the Coast of Guinea, one to London, one to the Grand Banks, and one to the North West Coast and Canton, in all which he has sailed by computation, 979,960 miles, making three miles an hour, night and day, or two thirds the rate of the mail from Washington to New York, for the average of the whole thirty-four years. He has passed Cape Horn sixteen times, the Cape of Good Hope twice, circumnavigated the Globe twice, visited nearly all the ports on the western coast of North and South America, New Holland, New Zealand, more than forty Islands in the Southern and Pacific Oceans; has obtained 15,000 barrels of spermaceti oil, and 4000 barrels whale oil, and never had a man killed on board his vessel, nor a bone of one of his men broken by a whale.

The States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island are altercating the question with regard to their boundary line. The Legislature of the latter proposed to submit the question to the decision of arbitrators, mutually chosen, which was rejected by the Legislature of the former. A writer in the Providence Journal, under the signature of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, says, that nothing now remains but for that State to assert her claim in an adverse suit before the Supreme Court of the United States. What kind of an action would be framed to try the merits of this case? Would it do for Rhode Island to bring an action of trover against Massachusetts, and state in the declaration that she being possessed of two or three counties, casually lost the same, which the defendant, Massachusetts, found; and instead of returning them to the plaintiff, disposed of, appropriated, and converted them to her own use?

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. THOMAS.

A letter dated St. Thomas, Feb. 15th, gives an account of the destruction of half the city by fire on the 12th. It broke out at 8 o'clock in the morning, and raged with great fury for several hours, destroying every house and store at the leeward of the spot where it began, with the exception of one fire proof store, and a dwelling house on the top of a high hill. Four or five hundred houses, including the small houses occupied by negroes, were destroyed, and more than 500 families were left houseless. These families were in a state of the greatest distress, several hundred of them being reduced from an easy condition, and many of them from affluence, to beggary. The letter states that the fire might have been easily extinguished, had the firemen been permitted to work in their usual dress, but being required by law to put on their uniform, the fire made such progress before a sufficient number of men were collected, that all efforts to check it were unavailing. It all efforts to check it were unavailing. It was for a long time apprehended that the whole town would be destroyed as the flames gained rapidly to windward, and it was owing in a great measure, to the aid of the crew of the United States schr. Grampus, that they were finally checked.

It was at first apprehended, that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and the signal for a rising among the negroes; but it was found to be the result of the folly and carelessness of a superstitious woman. She had lost two ducks, and resorted to the following expedient to discover the thief. She lighted a candle, having first stuck it full of pins for the purpose of putting the thief to such pain as to compel him to make confession, and left the house for a few minutes. On her return, she found the curtains of her bed on fire, and being unable to smother the flames, she shut up the house and fled, without giving any alarm. She was taken into custody, and confined as a prisoner in the fort. The Island was under martial law, and the writer was obliged to stand guard three nights in a week. The merchants had all suffered more or less from the disaster. The population of the Island, is, we believe, about 4000 whites, and 8000 blacks.

The Legislature of Virginia have passed an act, during its present session, which requires the Storekeeper of the Penitentiary to deliver, for the use of the Colonists at Liberia, on the western coast of Africa, to an agent who may be authorized by the Board of Managers of the Richmond and Manchester Colonization Society, such implements of husbandry, clothing, and other necessary articles, manufactured at the Penitentiary, as shall be specified by the said Board, not exceeding in value the sum of 500 dollars, to be estimated at the lowest cash price at which such articles are sold in the Penitentiary store. This mode of affording aid was suggested by the Managers, in their Memorial to the General Assembly.

Capt. Burns, of the schr. Providence, arrived at this port, from Alvarado, informs, that on the 6th of Jan. a small schooner, under American colors, attempted to get alongside of the Castle of San Juan de Ulua, when she was fired on by the batteries on the shore, and sunk. This caused the Castle to commence a bombardment of the town of Vera Cruz, which lasted thirty-six hours, and did considerable damage.

On the 9th of January, an embargo was laid at Vera Cruz, in consequence, as report said, of its being contemplated to send an expedition against Gen. Santa Cruz, at Campeachy, who had revolted against the government in that part of the country. On the 7th of February, the expedition was abandoned for the present, and the embargo raised.

A strong force has arrived from the Havanna, at the Castle of San Juan de Ulua, with supplies.

The first congress of the Mexico Union, under the new constitution, was assembled in the month of January. The two branches—the senate and house of representatives—were doing business with regularity and harmony. On the subject of the victory of Ayacucho, in Peru, the editor of the Mexican Sun (2d Feb.) observes—

"This most glorious victory produces the same effect for our independence as the affair of Saratoga produced for that of the United States. The nations of Europe will now be convinced, that Spain has no longer any resources for the object of subduing us.—Throughout the vast extent of America, the flag of Spain floats on the walls of Callao and St. Juan de Ulua alone, and it will soon disappear entirely."

The Mexican "Eagle" contains a succinct history of the late war between the United States and Great Britain, offered as "a lesson of heroism" to the Mexicans. A subscription has been opened in Mexico for the relief of the Spanish Constitutionalists in England.

The official reports of the Patriot victories in Peru were received in Mexico on the 28th January. The President of the Mexican Union issued immediate orders that they should be celebrated throughout the Republic by discharges of artillery and other manifestations of joy.

From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday last.

We understand that the following nominations, made by the President on Saturday last, were yesterday consented to by the Senate:

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of State.

Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

James Barbour, of Virginia, Secretary of War.

Alexander H. Everett, of Massachusetts, Minister to Spain.

We understand, also, that Mr. Poinsett, of the House of Representatives, was yesterday nominated by the President as Minister to Mexico.

An important Constitutional question was yesterday decided in the Senate, by the refusal to admit Mr. Lanman to a Seat in the Senate, under a commission from the Governor, granted before the expiration of Mr. L.'s late term of service. This is the first time this question has been adjudicated under such circumstances as to form a precedent; and we presume it may now be considered as a settled construction of the Constitutional provision, that a vacancy must have literally "happened," or come to pass, before an appointment can be made to fill it. The case has once been questioned, and decided differently, but it was in strong party times, all the Federal Members voting for the Member's taking his seat, and all the Democratic Members against it; under which circumstances the decision has not been much respected as a precedent. So far as it was a precedent, it is now reversed.

A report has been raised, and has spread very widely, we observe, that Chief Justice Marshall is about to resign the important trust which he discharges with such universal respect. We feel ourselves authorized to state, and we do so with much pleasure, that the report is wholly unfounded. We hope the country will yet enjoy, for many years, the benefit of his luminous mind and upright judgment.

The Senate on the 3d inst. advised and consented to the ratification of the General Convention of Peace, Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, recently concluded with the Republic of Colombia, by our Minister resident at Bogota.

Appointments by the President.—Gen. Geo. Izard, Governor of the Territory of Askansas; Condy Raguet, charge d'affaires at Rio Janeiro; Col. Roger Jones, adjutant general of the army of the United States; Mr. Forbes, charge d'affaires at Buenos Ayres; Mr. Thomas Y. Brent, charge d'affaires at Lisbon, &c.

General La Fayette arrived at Raleigh, the seat of Government of North Carolina, on Wednesday last, a day earlier than he was expected. He was received with most respectful greetings by the authorities of the State, and with open arms by the People. He was welcomed by the governor of the State in a neat Address, and in another by Colonel William Polk, a compatriot of the Revolutionary War. The Students of the University of the state, distant thirty miles from the spot, repaired in a body to meet him, and with him viewed Canova's Statue of Washington. He partook of a Public Dinner and Ball on the day and evening of his arrival, received visits on the following morning, and on the afternoon of Thursday resumed his route to the South.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.—The following is a list of promotions in the Navy, confirmed by the Senate of the United States last week, viz:

To be Captains.—Robert Henley, Stephen Cassin, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, Charles C. B. Thompson, Alexander S. Wadsworth, George W. Rodgers, George C. Read, Henry E. Ballard.

To be Masters Commandant.—Lawrence Kearney, Foxall A. Parker, Edward R. M'Call, Daniel Turner, David Conner, John Gallagher, Thomas H. Stevens.

The Senate of Pennsylvania have rejected the bill to sanction the incorporation of the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company—yeas 18, nays 21.

The Ward Bill has passed the Senate with an amendment, making Seventh street the dividing line between the eastern and western wards. The amendment was non-concurred in by the House of Representatives. Yeas 44, nays 45.

A resolution has been laid on the table in the house of representatives, to adjourn, sine die, on the 29th of March. It is not very likely, however, that quite so early a day will be agreed on. The 12th of April will be as soon as the press of business now before both houses can be disposed of.

The bill appointing nine commissioners to survey the various routes for a canal between the Susquehanna and the Allegheny rivers, was carried through the committee of the whole house, in the senate, on the 5th inst. The commissioners named in the bill are, John Sergeant, David W. Coxe, Robert M. Patterson, Thomas Biddle, Samuel Wetherill, David Scott, Abner Lacock, James Herrington, and Edward Coleman.

Green-Room Intelligence.

The Baltimore Theatre opened on Monday evening last. The company consists of Messrs. Barnes, Thayer, Roberts, Phillips, Scott, Dinneford, Somerville, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Waring, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Allen, and Mrs. Johns.

The performances also commenced at the Circus in Baltimore, on the same evening.—Mr. Cowell, we find, justly receives the friendly notice of the papers in that city, for his indefatigable endeavours to produce novelty.

The Operatic Drama of Der Freischutz, or, the Wild Huntsman of Bohemia, with the original and celebrated Overture, now occupies the stage of the Park Theatre, N. York. This eccentric vehicle for Music and Scenick Effect, is a translation from the highly celebrated German Opera composed by Carl Maria Von Weber. During the performance of this Opera a Double Orchestra, consisting of the most Eminent Performers will assist, with many additional Choristers. This Opera has been performed at all the principal Theatres in Europe, with the most unbounded applause.

Miss Foote appeared at Covent Garden theatre, in the character of Letitia Hardy, in the comedy of the "Belle's Stratagem," for the first time since the late law proceedings on the 5th February. The crowd was extreme; so much so that the seats in the orchestra, with the exception of eight for the musicians, were let at a guinea a piece. She was received with extraordinary applause, one man, in the gallery, who was observed hissing, was hustled out of the Theatre, by those about him. For nearly a fortnight back every place in the boxes had been bespoken, and when the doors opened, the rush for admission was tremendous, and in a very few minutes, pit, gallery, and slips were filled to an overflow. When the important moment for the entrance of Miss Foote arrived, she was seen, by those in the stage boxes, behind the scenes, supported by her friends, and evidently deeply affected. Mrs. Gibbs (who sustained the part of Mrs. Hacket) saw her distress, and went to meet her. In a moment afterwards she was led to the presence of the audience, who simultaneously rose and received her with unbounded and enthusiastic cheers. The boxes, the pit, and the galleries, were alike warm in their greeting, and the unfortunate girl could scarce sustain the shock which was produced on her mind. She burst into an agony of tears, and for some seconds seemed unable to sustain the weight of her own frame. Mrs. Gibbs endeavoured by every means in her power, to recall her to a sense of her situation, but she was under the necessity of taking a seat, and pausing for a considerable period, before she recovered fortitude enough to proceed with her part.—The remainder of the act, like the previous part, was performed without the audience being able to hear two sentences in succession. There was a continued repetition of encouraging applause, and when a solitary hiss found vent, it was immediately drowned in loud and reiterated shouts of applause; epithets being applied to the hissers of a very questionable description. At the conclusion of the first act, Miss Foote was loudly cheered, and the performance went off in the most spirited manner.

Kean appeared at Drury Lane Theatre, on Monday evening, the 24th of January, in the character of Richard III. During the whole time of performance, the house was a scene of uproar and confusion. He performed three nights successively afterwards with as little success. On Friday night, the 28th of January, he appeared after the play in plain clothes, along with Elliston, the manager; both were heard, but what they said was to little purpose. Kean ascribed the persecution to the newspapers, and said if the public wished him to retire from the stage he would do so. On Monday night he appeared again, and after the play spoke to the audience. He said, after his present engagement should be completed, he would retire from the stage, and expressed a hope that this persecution of him might not find its way into foreign annals. On Saturday evening, the 5th of February, he appeared as Macbeth, and obtained a hearing.—Placards were abundantly distributed throughout the house, exhorting the friends of the actor to abstain from resenting the efforts of his enemies. But the exhortation had not its full effect, as the individuals forcibly expelled from different parts of the house could testify. This turn-out system had the desired effect, and as the play went on, the interruption was cleared off, and left the performers in full possession of the attention of the house, which, however, was by no means lulled till the period of half price. There was a call for Kean to come forward, at the termination of the play, and as it was renewed at the commencement of the afterpiece, Mr. Young appeared, and stated that Mr. Kean had stepped into his carriage immediately after the termination of the play, and not being in the house, could not comply with their desire. The farce then proceeded.

A literary treasure of no common value, and of most singular rarity, has, within the last few weeks, been brought to light. This exhumated curiosity is a book in small quarto, said to have been once possessed by Sir Thomas Hanmer, but not alluded to by him, containing the scarce editions of eleven of Shakspeare's Plays, amongst which is Hamlet! The following is the title under which this tragedy appears—"The Tragicall Historie of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, by William Shake-speare. As it hath been diuers times acted by his Highness Seruants in the Cittie of London; as also in the Vniuersities of Cambridge and Oxford, and elsewhere. At London, printed for N. L. and John Trundell, 1603."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The writer who has addressed us over the signature of "J. Robinson," is informed that we hold ourselves the best judges of what is or is not calculated to "disgrace our paper;" and would thank him, if he again find occasion to trouble us, to pay the postage of his letters.

It is regretted the article from "Aaron" was not handed in earlier. It contains several "palpable hits," but, nevertheless, we think, and trust his good sense will acquiesce in our opinion, that, as the controversy, if again entered into, would produce replies and rejoinders, "ad infinitum," it had better rest here.

Our "Youthful Correspondent" is in error. It has not been our object to silence him; but simply, in a spirit of kindness and candour, to point out his blemishes. We desire, as much as may be consistant with the deference due its readers, to render our paper a depository for youthful productions, and as a means of bringing to light the early and promising attempts of native talent, encouraged by the hope of eliciting those scintillations of genius which intimate the dawn of a brighter day. Under this view of the subject, and with the desire of presenting every facility, our pages have always been open and accessible, even, in the opinion of some, to a fault. We, nevertheless, shall continue to keep them so; and if our "Youthful Correspondent" chooses to persevere, and will observe to correct more and write less, a very general rule, but more especially applicable to the flights and vagaries of youth, he shall meet from us all the indulgence his merits deserve.

"Cato."—We are fully aware of the merit and excellence of "Omicron," yet, even "if he knew to what a degree his pieces are relished," we are "pretty considerably" inclined to doubt whether "the publishing of this" would be at all likely to influence him.

"Roselle," "Charles," "Flights of Fancy, No. 6," "Alfred," "Remember me," "Mortimer," "X. Y. Z." and several other pieces, all received this week, must wait for room, as there are some articles in the back ground which we are desirous of bringing forward.

"Desultory Sheets, No. 7," is received; in consequence of other matter, previously laid out, and the length of this number, it will be deferred until the week after next.

The following is too valuable a piece of information to be lost. We presume, however, the author alluded to will decline claiming the "other signatures," notwithstanding the attempt of this well-informed wiseacre to "buckle fortune on his back, whether he will or no";—

"*Messrs Editors*—I am acquainted with the author of "Desultory Sheets" he is about 18 years of age I would tell you his name if it were not for one thing viz displeasing him he writes under other signAtureS "Omicron" "Ganem" &c and is a very accomplished young man a Subscriber."

"Heaven save us from our friends!"

Anxious to render the Saturday Evening Post, by every means within our power, deserving its extensive circulation, and viewing with peculiar satisfaction, the powerful, though silent progress of our city, in the arts, which tend to increase her internal resources, and render her prosperity as permanent as it promises to be splendid, we have commenced this day the publishing of a summary of such of the papers of the Franklin Institute as are in our possession; and shall hereafter present to our readers an account of its progress and proceeding, as the publishing committee may desire. We shall continue next week with the list of premiums offered by the society, and to be awarded at the next annual exhibition in October, 1825.

Mr. Adams' induction into office, has, as our readers are already aware, taken place. The ceremonies attending that occasion, with the incidents flowing therefrom, have been full of the deepest interest; among which, the retiring of the former venerable and beloved incumbent stands conspicuous. Crowned with years and honours, he retires from the cares of public life, accompanied with the plaudits and blessings of a grateful nation.—Peace be to his remaining years, and quietness, undisturbed by the venom of base, unmanly, and hypocritical patriots, whose bitter gaul, that once essayed to blur the precious and imperishable glory of our Washington, has, and by the same hand, attempted to molest his repose. He will retire to the bosom of his family, with the conscious satisfaction of having faithfully discharged the duties of his exalted station; for if he hath even erred, (and to err is human) it hath been on the side of mercy. His successor in office has paid to his administration the homage it deserves. In a speech delivered on the occasion, distinguished for perspicuity, strength, and elegance of diction, peculiar to himself, Mr. Adams promises to pursue the line of duty marked out by his immediate predecessor. This he defines to have been, to cherish peace, while preparing for defensive war; to yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own; to cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights, wherever they are proclaimed; to discharge the national debt, and extend equal and impartial protection to the great interests of the nation; to promote the civilization of the Indian tribes, and to proceed in the great system of internal improvement. After a brief review of past events, Mr. A. observes, that our political creed is without a dissenting voice that can be heard; that the will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people the end of all legitimate governments upon earth; that the best security for these, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections; that the liberty of the press, and of religious opinion, should be inviolate; and that the policy of our country is peace, and the ark of our salvation union. Mr. Adams enters on the important duties of his exalted station under favourable auspices. His view of the character and principles of our government appears in strict accordance with those entertained by the people at large. He possesses talent of a high and acknowledged excellence, strengthened by severe discipline, and enlarged with an extensive and intimate acquaintance with our domestic affairs and foreign relations, and we doubt not the great mass of the republic will heartily unite with him in committing, with humble but fearless confidence, his own fate and the destinies of his country, with fervent supplications for favour, to an over-ruling Providence, knowing that except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.

We are at a loss to account for the sudden departure of General La Fayette from the Seat of Government. It was understood, and generally expected, he would have remained to witness and grace the interesting ceremonies of the 4th of March. Can our friends at Washington gratify us with some explanation on this subject?—one which, we confess, though perhaps unimportant in itself, we cannot pass over with indifference.

Among the transactions of Congress, immediately preceding its close, none have excited more attention than the unanimous and flattering vote of thanks (introduced by a member from this state) to Mr. Clay, for the honourable and impartial manner with which he has presided over their body. This gentleman has filled the chair of speaker of the house of representatives, with the exception of one or two short intervals, for a period of fourteen years.

We congratulate our fellow printers throughout the union, on the consummation of their wishes. The new post-office regulations, as passed by the late Congress, will doubtless meet with their free and hearty concurrence. We have not time nor room to enter into particulars. The most prominent, and to us, by far the most interesting, items, are those which regulate the conveyance of newspapers. Printers are expressly authorised to send printed or written notes of their accounts to subscribers, instead of being prosecuted therefor, as has been attempted, and a fine of FIFTY dollars will be imposed on the postmaster detaining any newspaper from its owner, or taking a peep, as the National Intelligencer expresses it, into any package not intended for his office.

A Map of the country between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, showing the route of a proposed canal from the Ohio to the Delaware, is exhibited at the Merchants' Coffee House. It has been executed at the expense of the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Internal Improvement in the Commonwealth, and is well worthy the attention of our citizens.

We acknowledge our obligations to our esteemed correspondent, Mr. T. Snowden, of the National Advocate, New York, from whom we have just received a number of late English newspapers. In our next, we shall probably give some extracts from them.

☞A HINT IN TIME.

Subscribers, whose bills have become due, are informed that preparations are making to collect the same. The vexations and unnecessary trouble that has heretofore, in too many cases, been given, we feel convinced, has not occurred designedly, and therefore, with less hesitation, address them on the subject.

In collecting so large a number of bills, it must be evident, that some system should be pursued, or the attempt will be attended with endless confusion, loss of time, and useless expense. A system has been adopted, the duties of which, on the part of subscribers, are trifling, but which, in the aggregate, will be productive of much mutual satisfaction.—It is simply asked of them, in furtherance of our plan, to lay aside, or leave at their places of residence the amount due, that when the Collector shall call, with his bill and receipt, (all that is requisite, of course,) he may not be put off with the careless reply of the subscriber's not being at home; an excuse which has proved the greatest source of inconvenience, and which is, at the same time, the least excusable.

The extra expense recently incurred, together with the lowness of the subscription, and the exertions which we are daily and cheerfully making, we think, fully warrant us in asking thus much, and in anticipating that prompt attention from subscribers which, in all cases, we shall properly appreciate.

The eight numbers which came out at the drawing of the 15th class of the Union Canal Lottery, on Wednesday last, were

37, 22, 34, 20, 21, 50, 42, 28.

Mr. Joseph Dugan, of the house of Savage & Dugan, merchants of this city, is the fortunate holder of the Ticket which drew the highest prize of Thirty Thousand Dollars!!! Mr. Henry Lentz, of Second street, was not so fortunate as Mr. Dugan, as his Ticket only drew a prize of ten thousand dollars.

Take care of your Hogs.—We understand, that the Guardians of the Poor, of the city and liberties, intend to commence taking up all the hogs that shall be found running at large in the streets, after the 15th of the present month. It would be well for persons owning any of these animals to confine them, otherwise they will be in danger of losing them.

General Patterson, of this city, having applied, through the Hon. S. D. Ingham, for information as to the time that General Jackson might be expected to arrive at Philadelphia, the latter, in a note to Mr. Ingham, states, that "the ill health of Mrs. Jackson," who has been confined to her room for two weeks, puts it out of his power to visit the city of Philadelphia at this period.

On the 15th ult. at a meeting held at the District Court Room, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to consider the propriety of forming a Rail-way between the Schuylkill and the Delaware, passing through the Northern Liberties. The committee consists of General Cadwalader, Messrs. P. A. Browne, C. J. Ingersoll, G. Ralston, P. Beck, J. Nagle, H. J. Williams, Alx. Cook, Samuel Wetherill and Wm. Strickland.

COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Editors—The association referred to in your paper, a few days since, for debating, recitation, composition, &c. has since taken the name of the Platonian Association, and you will confer a favour by inserting, that "Junius," as well as others disposed to forward its views, can obtain any information relating to it, by applying at No. 19 Market street, or No. 134 South Front. Much discrimination will be exercised by the society, in admitting members, who must give satisfactory evidence of a disposition to conform to its laws, like unto the Medes and Persians, "which altereth not." A MEMBER.

The gentlemen whose names are contained in the annexed list, are agents and correspondents to the Saturday Evening Post, and will oblige the publishers by attending to the business connected with this establishment, which may occur in their respective places of residence.

Jas. B. Stuart, 309 Broadway,	city of N. York.
John Backenstose,	Geneva, N. Y.
Wm. T. Vreedenburg,	Ithaca, "
Henry Paxson,	Trenton, N. J.
Job Smith,	Mount Holly, N. J.
Ellis Stokes, } John West, }	Moorestown, "
Jacob Roberts,	Haddonfield, "
John G. Mason,	Salem, "
T. C. Budd,	P. Elizabeth, "
J. Bessonett, Esq. P. M.	Bristol, Penn.
Edmund P. Banks,	Easton, "
H. G. Kerlin,	Chester, "
Jas. Peacock, Esq. P.M.	Harrisburg "
R. C. Stockton,	Pittsburg, "
E. Schofield, Esq. P. M.	Lancaster, Ohio.
B. Lundy, Editor Genius U. Emancipation, }	Baltimore, Md.
P. Granger,	Centreville, "
J. Gildersleve, Esq. P.M.	Canterbury, Del.
Thomas Speckman,	Wilmington, "

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT,

(Corrected every Thursday for the Saturday Eve. Post.)

Bacon,	lb.	$0	6½	a $0	7
Beans,	bush.	1	00	a 1	5
Beef, Philad. Mess,	bbl.	12	00	a 0	00
Do. cargo & prime,	"	9	00	a 10	00
Butter, lump,	lb.		10	a	12
Do. salted, insp.	"		8	a	00
Feathers, Amer.	"		32	a	35
Fish, Mackarel, No. 1,	bbl.	5	75	a	00
Flour, wheat, P. s. f.	"	5	12½	a	5 25
Do. rye,	"	2	62½	a	00
Do. corn meal,	"	2	25	a	00
Do. do.	hhd.	10	50	a	00
Grain, wheat,	bush.	1	00	a	00
Do. rye,	"		40	a	45
Do. corn, Penn.	"		40	a	42
Do. do. southern,	"		32	a	00
Do. oats,	"		19	a	20
Do. barley,	"		55	a	60
Do. bran, double,	"		14	a	15
Lard, Penn.	lb.		9	a	10
Pork, J. & P. mess,	bbl.	11	50	a 13	00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

March 5. Ship James Cesar, French, Liverpool, 39 days, mdze.

8. Schr. Maria, Price, St Jago. 19 days, Sugar.
Schr. Pilot, Rea, Antigua, 18 days, ballast.
9. Brig Spartan, M'Callister, Alvarado, 25 days, hides.
Brig Juniata, Conor, Bordeaux, 39 days, Mdze.
Ship Manchester, Dunphy, Liverpool.
Schr. Eclipse, Sharp, Laguira, 14 day, Mdze.
10. Schr. Little George Eyre, Watson, Fernandina, 14 days, Sugar, Honey, &c.
11. Brig Aaunson, Allen, Palermo, 41 days, Fruit.

CLEARANCES.

March 5. Ship Atlantic, Swift, Batavia.
Brig James Coulter, Laguira.
Brig Wm. Gray, M'Krever, Leghorn.
8th Brig Mary, Lewis, West Indies.
Schr. Ceres, Miller, Havana.
9th. Brig Eveline, Dowdy, Newry.
Brig George, Cash, Bordeaux.

MARRIED,

On the 9th inst. in Friends' Meeting House, Twelfth street, CHARLES LUKENS, M. D. to SARAH WISTAR PENNOCK, daughter of the late George Pennock, of this city.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D. JAMES C. BIDDLE, Esq. to Miss SARAH C. KEPPELE, daughter of the late Michael Keppele, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, the 8th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. ROBERT M. MOORE, to Miss MARY HARDING, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 28th ult. by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. GEORGE HANES, to Miss ELIZA CAMPBELL, both of Kensington.

On Saturday, the 29th January, by the Rev. Henry White, Mr. ALEXANDER C. DRAPER, of this city, to Mrs. SUSANNAH PARK, of Alexandria, D. C.

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst. by Tracy Taylor, Esq. Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, to Miss HANNAH BURNS, both of the N. Liberties.

On the 1st inst. at New-Brunswick, N.J. by the Rev. Mr. Conroy, Mr. RICHARD SHIPPEN, of Hunterdon County, N. J. to ANNE E. daughter of the late Lawrence Farmer, of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Janeway, Mr. HENRY DAVID, Merchant, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Francis Mallet, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. JAMES M'FALL, to Miss MARY ANN DETTRO, both of this city.

DIED,

On Wednesday afternoon, the 9th inst. Mr. LAMBERT WILMER, aged 79.

On the 6th inst. SEBASTIAN GARDNER, a native of Germany, aged 50.

On the 6th inst. of a pulmonary affection, Mrs. MARY LIVEZLEY, aged 55.

On Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness, CHARLES GUNDELACH, aged 11.

On Thursday morning, the 10th instant, Mr. FRANCIS GERRET.

On the 5th inst. Mrs. LETITIA BISSELL, in the 75th year of her age.

On the 4th inst. in this city, JOHN HAGAN, late waggoner, residing west of Pittsburg, Pa.

On the 5th inst. RAPHAEL PEALE, eldest son of Charles W. Peale, aged 52.

On Friday, the 4th inst. MARY STEIN, in the 71st year of her age.

On the 4th inst. Mrs. H. MATILDA, consort of Samuel Woodhouse, of the U. S. Navy.

On Monday, the 8th inst. Mrs. ANN SMITH, wife of William W. Smith.

On Sunday, the 6th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH M'DOUGALL, aged 71.

On the 15th ult. at Quebec, MICHAEL MONIER, late of the Philadelphia and New-York Theatres, after a short illness of one day. He has left a wife and four children to lament his loss.

On Sunday, suddenly, at Frankford, Pa. Mr. THOMAS HOWARD, a native of Ireland.

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst. at Crosswicks, N. J. after a useful life of Christian piety and benevolence, Mrs. LYDIA WILKINSON, consort of Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, in the 60th year of her age. Her memory will be long cherished by a numerous circle of friends, and hallowed by the affections of her bereaved family.

On the 10th instant, of a pulmonary consumption, WILLIAM B. PHIPPS, aged 26 years.—It is a pleasure to reflect, when we record the death of our dearest friends, that their life has been marked by an even tenor of moral Piety. In noticing the death of William B. Phipps, we cannot refrain from offering this tribute of respect to his memory. The calm resignation with which he met his long impending fate, will be a source of satisfaction to his surviving relatives, and a balm to their wounded spirits; for his was the happy assurance of an inheritance eternal in the world of spirits, where there is no sorrowing, and where all tears are washed away.

DAVIS & HANSON,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Front and Market streets,
march 12—6m PITTSBURGH.

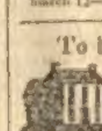
PLOUGHS and HARROWS.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of Ploughs and Patent Corn Harrows, to regulate in width to any distance required, with Hoes attached, which he offers to sell on liberal terms. Orders left at my shop, in Bristol Township, Philadelphia County, three miles from Jenkintown or with JOSEPH KNIGHT, Iron Merchant, North Second street, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

A Wheelwright can have employment. A man without a family will be preferred—and will receive liberal wages, by month or year, with the subscriber.

march 12—3t* AQUILA NEWBERN.

Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs,
EVERGREEN and FOREST TREES.



THE subscribers have for sale, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, every Market day, a very large collection of Fruit, Forest and Evergreen Trees, and Flowering Shrubs, viz:—Peach, Apricot, Nectarines, Plumb, Apple, Grape, Pear, Cherry, Currant, Gooseberry, Fig, Almond, Raspberry, Willow, Evergreen, and Forest Trees. Also, Honey suckles, Althea, Roses, and Shrubbery, in great variety, at reduced prices. They may also be had at their NURSERY, on Whitehall Farm, opposite the United States Arsenal, on Frankford Creek.

march 12—4t* JOHN EVANS.

BOARDING.

MARY STOP, who formerly kept the tavern, sign of the Black Bear, North Third street, has opened a Boarding House, at No. 11 Branch, between Race and Vine, and Third and Fourth streets, where a few gentlemen can be very agreeably accommodated.

march 12—7t*

TO LET,

And possession given on the 25th inst.

THAT Wheelwright and Smith's Shop, at Kaign's Point, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Enquire of ELIAS KAIGHN, Esq. at Kaign's Point.

LIKEWISE,

For Private Sale, at the aforesaid place,

The WHEELWRIGHT'S STOCK on hand, consisting of White Oak and Pole Plank, Cedar Boards, Spokes, Wheels, and one Light Sulky, &c. Also, all the tools and shop utensils.

SAMUEL E. CASSEDAY.

Kaign's Point, March 12, 1825.—(3t*

HICKS' SERMONS.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY
Joseph & Edward Parker,
No. 178 MARKET STREET,

A SERIES of Extemporaneous Discourses, delivered in the several Meetings of the Society of Friends, in Philadelphia, Germantown, Abington, Byberry, Newtown, Middletown Fields, and Trenton, by ELIAS HICKS—taken in short hand, by *M. T. C. Gould.*

march 12—tf

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A FARM, in Byberry Township, Philadelphia County, near the Bensalem Post Office, and one mile from the Meeting House, containing about 45 acres of good arable land, and 20 acres of woodland. There are on the premises an excellent dwelling house, and a large stone barn, waggon-house, and stone hog-pen, with other out-houses. There is likewise a thrifty apple orchard, containing 250 grafted trees of the best fruit; and a peach orchard, of 100 grafted trees.—There are two tenant's houses attached to the premises. A quarry of building stone is to belongs to this farm, and will be disposed of along with it. It is considered an excellent situation for a Mill. For terms apply to

JAMES KNIGHT,
On the premises.
march 12—3t*

J. I. COHEN, Jr. of Baltimore,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Philadelphia, and to the public, that a Branch of his House is opened at

No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

between Judd's Hotel and Chesnut street, for the transaction of all business connected with

Lotteries and Exchange.

The most prompt and punctual attention will, at all times be given to insure a continuance of the very distinguished patronage received from all parts of the union. The business will be conducted under the firm of

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.

Philadelphia, March 9, 1825. [12—tf

THE LAST WEEK.

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM

AND MENAGERIE.

No. 272 Market Street—above the Upper Market.

LATE additions to the Menagerie—15 *Living Animals*, among which are HIPPOO SULTAN, the great Hunting Elephant of India, weighing upwards of 7000 pounds. The MAMMOTH LION, from Asia, full grown, with a large flowing mane; the largest and most beautiful animal of this species, ever imported into America.—A LAMA, from Peru, an animal of wonderful speed. A SHETLAND PONEY, a very diminutive and sagacious Animal, &c. &c.

HIPPOO SULTAN was imported into this country about three years ago, and was formerly one of the most savage and untractable of the species. He was broke by Mr. Martin, his keeper, and would never be governed by any other person. The sagacity of this animal, together with the intrepidity and dexterity of his keeper, produces a spectacle, not only curious and diverting, but in some instances horrible to the spectator and dangerous to the keeper. Among a variety of singular marks of sagacity, he takes a stand in the centre of the room, and moves briskly round—his hind feet remaining in the centre, forming a circle with his head—places his keeper on his tusks, and in continued repetition round the circle, tosses him to the heighth of 10 or 12 feet, and with the most singular and seemingly studied accuracy, catches him upon his tusks and trunk; and in conclusion, gives him a toss into the air, the keeper turns a somerset in his flight and safely lands on the back of the Elephant. The nature of the circumstance, and want of security of the keeper, render this exploit both more dangerous and intrepid, than the Hanging Feat of the celebrated Mr. Stoker.

Late additions to the Museum. The PROPHECY OF SIMEON, a splendid Painting, by Mr. Street; together with a large collection of other Paintings—70 WAX STATUES—A MECHANICAL ORGAN—A Prepared SEA ELEPHANT, and other Natural Curiosities.

Admittance to ALL 25 Cents—Children half price.

The Museum is a *Large New Building*, four stories high containing four rooms; each 23 feet wide, and 125 feet deep. The two upper rooms are appropriated as a Museum and Repository of Paintings, Statues and other curiosities.

The lower story, together with a large yard and outer buildings, are appropriated as a Menagerie, which already contains upwards of 25 rare and curious Living Animals.

The Proprietor invites the offer of Paintings and other pieces of Art or Natural Curiosities, which he will either purchase or deposit at a fair remuneration. Historical, Portrait, Transparent & other Paintings for sale, will be thankfully received, and deposited any length of time, and carefully preserved dec 18—tf

Cheap Looking Glasses, Andirons,
&c. &c.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Looking Glass and Fancy Hardware Business, at the Brick Store, South West corner of Second and Coate's street, near the New Market, No. 1, where he offers for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Japanned Tea Trays and Waiters, Plated Castors, Britannia Metal Tea Ware, Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Knives and Forks, Plated and Metal Spoons.

Also, an assortment of Kitchen Utensils, consisting of Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, &c. together with a general assortment of Edge Tools, Locks, Butt Hinges, Screws, Nails, &c.

feb 26—tf HENRY BOUREAU.

LIONEL LINCOLN,

By the Author of the Spy, Pioneers, Pilot, &c.

JOHN BULL IN AMERICA, or the New Munchausen,
The Italian Husband and Young Dreamer,
The Gossip, or a Laugh with the Ladies, by the Crazy Poet,
Body and Soul, and the Human Heart,
Tom and Jerry, or Life in London,
Annalives, or Motive Hunting,
The Wanderers, or Ellicklock's Times,
Stanhope's Greece, and Hall's Columbia,
Dallas and Medwin's Conversations of Lord Byron,
The Spanish Daughter and Only Son,
Marriage Ceremonies and Sporting Anecdotes,
Tales to my Daughter, and Henry Milner,
Adamsville, or Marrying One,
Elizabeth, and Paul and Virginia, (beautiful.)
Winter in Washington, and Reich dweller in New York,
Wolf's Journal, and Ward's Islandic History,
Bracebridge Hall, Percy Malbey, and Inmalla,
Bonfon's Birds, Fishes, and insects, 6 vols. 12mo.
4000 Family Receipts, and Domestic Encyclopedia,
Brown's Philosophy, and Combes' Physiology.

Together with a large collection of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature and Science, and a great variety of STATIONARY, all of which will be disposed of to Library Companies, Country Merchants, Teachers, and Individuals, at the most reduced prices, for cash or acceptances, by

S. POTTER & CO.
Bookseller, No. 113 Chesnut street, opposite the
feb 26—2t Post Office.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

PACKAGE SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock, on a liberal credit,

130 packages fresh imported SPRING GOODS.
Also, 100 packages of DOMESTIC GOODS.

Particulars will be found in the Catalogues, which will be delivered, and the goods opened for inspection, one day previous to the sale.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

TO BOOKSELLERS.

AN advertisement has lately been published in this city, (and I believe elsewhere,) of which the following quotations are parts:—"Booksellers and others are hereby warned against selling or vending, directly or indirectly, a book entitled 'Hitchcock's Book-keeping,' as the said work is an infringement on the copy-right of my treatise on Book-keeping."—"Suits will be immediately commenced." (Signed) "J. Bennet, A & M. New York." Besides this warning, the said advertisement contains three palpable and wilful mis-statements of a libellous character, for the publication of which, I hold responsible all parties therein concerned. I have waited nearly three weeks for the promised prosecution, of which I have heard nothing but the above threat. My "New Method of Teaching the Art of Book-keeping" is offered to the trade, to teachers and others, on very liberal terms, with the assurance that I possess most abundant and respectable testimony, not only of its general distinctness, but of its decided superiority, to Bentley's treatise, as a learner's manual. I hereby guarantee complete indemnification against all judgments which shall be obtained for the infringement complained of by the said "J. Bennet, A. & M.", and this guarantee shall be strengthened with satisfactory security, if required.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
Accountant and Teacher—No. 22 Cherry street.
march 5—3t

INSOLVENTS

CAN have their Bonds, and final Petitions to Court, correctly and legally drawn out for two dollars, on application at No. 7 North Sixth street, one door below South Alley.

Office open every evening until 8 o'clock.

N. B. Those who are obliged to avail themselves of the approaching COURTS, must apply on or before the 21st instant. march 5—3t

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth-Ache—Price 50 cents, LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce street. may 15—1y

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 66 Lombard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. Jan. 1—tf

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Bristol Boarding School for Boys.

WILL be opened about the middle of Fourth month next, in which will be taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, and various branches of Mathematical and Physical Science.

The price for Boarding, Lodging, and Tuition, will be one hundred and twenty dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Washing, 30 cents per dozen. Reading Books will be furnished free of expense; other Books and Stationary will be charged at the customary prices.

The subscriber has taken a commodious house in a pleasant and healthy situation on the bank of the River, and designs to direct his attention exclusively to the charge of the various duties of the School.

DAVID LUKENS.

N. B. For boys under ten years of age, there will be no separate charge for washing.

REFERENCES.—John Gummere, Burlington, N. J.; Dr. Moore, No. 63 South Seventh street; and Kimber & Sharpless, No. 99 Market street, Philadelphia.

Ancocas, 30 mo. 1825. [30 mo. 5—4t*

To Merchants and Others.

A YOUNG man, having a complete knowledge of Book-keeping, by the regular Italian mode, and of Mercantile affairs in general, wishes to obtain employment in that line, and would be willing, could he obtain three sets of Books, to keep each set for the sum of two hundred dollars per annum. This would be a saving to many in the habit of employing a regular Clerk, of three to four hundred dollars, and would be to many quite as convenient, unless the business was very extensive. It would be merely necessary for the employer to keep a rough account of the transactions of every day in a book provided for that purpose. He would be willing to attend to the same either at the Counting House or his own dwelling, and allot certain days of attendance, according to the extent required for the fulfillment thereof. For the capability of which, he can give entire satisfaction. A line directed to B. M. and left at this Office, will meet attention. march 5—tf

SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR the *Mechanic's Magazine* received by J. B. CLAPP, No. 34 Arch street, and at J. MORTIMER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 74 South Second street, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

MYRIORAMA.

JUST published and for sale by PHILIP PRICE, Jr. No. 71 Market street, the MYRIORAMA, producing by combination, many Millions of Views of Landscapes, &c. designed and engraved by Robert Campbell Also, Premiums for School, and Copy Slips, in great variety. feb 26—tf

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARK offers for sale at his book and Stationary Store, No. 116 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, blank books, and stationary—together with a variety of fancy articles at reduced prices.

The highest price given for rags.

Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place, or 171 Market street Feb. 26—tf.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 23 Market street, Philadelphia, have for sale a variety of Printing Materials, which they will dispose of cheap, viz:—

1 font Seven-line Pica, (ornamented,) well calculated for jobs.
1 font Great Primer, large or small q antity, nearly new.
1 font Brevier, 600 wt. half worn, the whole or a part, as may be required.
1 small font Minion.
A Wetting Trough, lined throughout with lead.
A Washing Trough, and other materials, well calculated for a country newspaper. jan 29—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Smith, etc. Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, James & Wood, Silas Eaton, or Pliny Earle.—They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET and SHEET CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep Whittemore's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton and Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 149, Market Street, Philadelphia.

G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 23—1y

Will be exposed to Public Vendue,

At the sign of the Indian Queen, Germantown,

On the 17th of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A LOT of ground, situated on the high grounds, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on the road leading from thence to Germantown, about five miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing twenty-one acres and some perches, nearly one-third of which is valuable woodland. For further particulars, enquire of the subscribers, on the west side of Schuylkill, half mile below the Falls.

SUSANNAH GARRETT, Executrix.
JOSEPH GARRETT, Executor,
To the Estate of Morton Garrett, deceased.
Blockley, Feb. 15th, 1825. (26—3t*

To be Sold at Public Sale,

ON the 15th of 3d mo. (March,) in the township of Kingsessing, within a mile of the Blue Bell Tavern, several thousand GRAFTED APPLE TREES, of fine and valuable kinds, which are large and fit for the orchard. Also, a few grafted PEAR TREES, and natural stocks of each kind. A catalogue of said trees can be had, on the day of sale, at the nursery, where the conditions will be made known by

ABRAHAM G. HUNT,

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock.
Darby, 2d mo. 24, 1825. [26—3t

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON AND ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 23 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side.

COHEN'S OFFICE,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
March 12th, 1825.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

SIXTEENTH CLASS.

To be drawn on the 11th May.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1		20,000	is	20,000
1		10,000	is	10,000
2		5,000	is	10,000
1		4,720	is	4,720
20		1,000	is	20,000
30		500	is	15,000
52		100	is	5,200
156		50	is	7,800
1,248		20	is	24,960
10,608		10	is	106,080
12,120 Prizes. 22,100 Blanks.		34,220 Tickets, at $8.		$273,760

This Scheme will be drawn after the new system, and will be finished in a few minutes.

A considerable portion of this Lottery is put up in parcels of 14 Tickets, embracing all the combination Nos. from 1 to 60, which parcels must draw at least $280, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the capital prizes.

Tickets and Shares to be had, in a great variety of numbers, at

COHEN'S
LOTTERY and EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

*** Orders from any part of the Union, enclosing cash, or prize tickets, in any of the Lotteries of Baltimore, New York, New Jersey, or Virginia, will be pun

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

IRELAND.

Dear Erin, how sweetly thy green bosom rises,
An emerald set in the ring of the sea;
Each dale of thy meadows my faithful heart prizes,
Thou queen of the west, the world's Cushlamachree.

The gates open wide to the poor and the stranger;
There smiles hospitality, hearty and free;
Thy friendship is seen in the moment of danger,
And the wanderer is welcomed to Cushlamachree.

Thy sons, they are brave—but the battle once over
In brotherly peace with their foes they agree;
And the rosiest cheeks of the daughters, discover
The soul-speaking blush that says Cushlamachree.

Then flourish forever, my dear native Erin,
While sadly I wander an exile from thee;
And firm as thy mountains no injury fearing;
May Heaven defend its own Cushlamachree.

The following Song, by Tannahill, a Scottish poet, and author of "Jessie of Dumblane," "Gloomy Winter," &c. we believe has not appeared in print before, in this country.

THE MAID OF ARUTINA.

Forlorn among the Highland hills,
'Midst nature's wildest grandeur,
'Mid rocky dens and wooden glens,
With weary steps I wander.
The langsome way, the darksome day,
The mountain mist sae rainy,
Are naught to me when gaun to thee,
Sweet maid of Arutina.

You mossy rose-bud down the howe,
Just opening fresh and bonny,
Blooms fresh beneath the hazle bough,
And scarcely seen by ony;
But fairer 'mid her native dale,
Obscurely blooms my Jeannie,
More fair than day or rosy May
The maid of Arutina.

High on the mountain's lofty brow,
I view the distant ocean,
Where avarice courts her bounden prow,
Ambition courts promotion;
Let fortune pour her golden store,
Her laurell'd favors many;
Give me but this, my soul's first wish,
The maid of Arutina.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors—If any of your correspondents would inform the public, through the medium of your paper, of the cause, and a preventative of those very painful and troublesome sores, (which generally affect the eye-lids) called STIES, which many people are very much incommoded with, particularly through the summer season, they will confer a very great favour on MANY.

A gentleman who had visited the Columbus 74, was describing in very pompous terms, the extent of her decks, the size of her chicken-coops, and stalls for cattle, &c. &c. when C———, (rather tired of the subject) observed, "O! yes, I hear they had a pack of hounds and a few hares, for the amusement of hunting occasionally as they crossed the Atlantic!"

Sir R. Cotton being one day at his tailor's, discovered that the man held in his hand, ready to cut up for measures, the original Magna Charta, with all its appendages of seals and signatures. He bought this singular curiosity for a trifle! and recovered in this manner what had long been given over for lost.

A punster, observing two deputy sheriffs running after an ingenious but distressed author, remarked, that it was a new edition of the "*Pursuits of Literature*," *unbound*, but *unpressed*.

Burns the Poet.—His last moments have never been described; he had laid his head quietly on the pillow, awaiting dissolution, when his attendant reminded him of his medicine, and held the cup to his lips. He started suddenly up, drained the cup at a gulph, threw his hands before him like a man about to swim, and sprung from head to foot off the bed, fell with his face down, and expired without a groan.

Roses and Gunpowder.—It is said that the Norwegians, on the first sight of roses, dared not touch what they conceived were trees budding with fire; and the natives of Virginia, the first time they seized on a quantity of gunpowder, which belonged to the English colony, sowed it for grain, expecting to reap a plentiful crop of combustion, by the next harvest, to blow away the whole colony.

Robert Palmer.—The late Robert Palmer was in the early part of his life *a bill sticker*, which circumstance was pretty generally known to the performers. One evening dressed for *Sir Brilliant Fashion*, he strutted into the green room, with sparkling buckles on his shoes and at his knees, and a brilliant ring on his finger; one of the company inquired if they were real. "I wear *nothing but diamonds*," replied Palmer. "I congratulate you," said John Bannister, "for I remember when you wore *nothing but paste*." This occasioned a war which was heightened by Mrs. Jordan crying out "*stick him against the wall Bob—stick him against the wall.*"

EXPERIMENTAL FARMING.

There is no way of making improvements in farming, but by experiments. If the farmer is informed of, or has conceived, a different and better method of culture or management in any branch of his farming, he is to test the goodness of that method by experiments; and if these prove successful, he may congratulate himself on having performed an act which is serviceable to his country and honorable to himself. Perhaps it would be well if some institution was devised and supported at the expense of the state which should be so organized as would tend most effectually to produce a degree of emulation among farmers, by rewards and honorary distinctions conferred on those who, by their successful experimental efforts and improvements, should render themselves duly entitled to them. It might also be advisable to have two or three experimental farms in different parts of the state, under the direction of suitable superintendants, who should have the profits of the farms to themselves, and who should be excited to a degree of emulation, by a reward given yearly to that superintendant who should be found the best entitled by his superior culture, and by the success of his experiments when duly authenticated, and published yearly for the benefit of the community. Something like these might cost considerable at first, but might eventually be made the means of greatly enriching the state by improving its agriculture.

B. WILLIAMS, *Dentist*,

No. 172 Vine Street, between 5th & 6th sts.

PERFORMS all operations in the line of his profession on terms which he trusts are calculated to give general satisfaction. He invites the attention of the public especially to the information which he has disseminated in the public prints on the subject of preserving the Teeth so as to render them sound and useful during life; and in all cases of decay or injury which the teeth may have sustained at any period of life, will cheerfully give information and advice gratis.
jan. 22—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Tetters*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youths or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*an operation so long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this was justly prized for sale has been a consideration from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince; he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."
"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.
"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.
"*February 17, 1823.*"

"I have repeatedly used swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.
"*New York, 1st mo. 5th, 1824.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Rumsay, No. 256 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 121 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Books-ller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kibbon, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
Petersburgh, Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
New Orleans—William M'Kean.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.
☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1825. (1—tf

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, House-keepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description. Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whilst notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support. Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 22—tf

Conveyancing & Land Agency Office,

No. 105 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Nearly opposite the Merchants' Coffee House.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Conveyancing and Land Office, from No. 74 South Second street, to the above place, where he will continue to attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, in the City and Country, by private or public sale. Conveyances and writings of all kinds, prepared with accuracy, neatness and despatch. A Register of houses, lots, farms, ground rents, &c. for sale, is kept, which those disposed to purchase may at all times inspect. City property, and ground rents, are entered without charge. Country property, entered and advertised in three daily papers, if wanted, at a reasonable rate. Money procured and loaned on mortgage

P. L. WILTBOHN, Conveyancer
jan 29—tf

HOWELL's INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Roots, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long coughs and Coughs, and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with Coughs, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 74 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 Cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

☞ A variety of other medicines to be had at the above place. jan. 8—tf

HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE,

Back of No 3 South Fourth street, near Market,

JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters, Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Morris River, Cove, and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea. nov 13—tf

FASHIONABLE
CITY HAT STORE,

WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city.—*BEAVERS. CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS* (at $3.50) daily receiving from the manufactory.

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,
61, S. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order.
jan 22—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN B. HOWELL, late Discoverer of the well known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

Gum Elastic Over-Shoes,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by
REED & MUDGE,
No. 246 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth and between Jeffer'on and Brooks' Hotels.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, warranted of the best workmanship and materials. feb 25—tf

NOTICE.

HAVING declined business and let my stand to Thomas S. Tucker, I recommend him as being worthy the confidence and patronage of my friends and customers. *ABRAHAM HILYARD.*

THOMAS S. TUCKER respectfully informs his Customers and the public generally that he has removed to the above mentioned stand, No. 19 south Third Street, where he has on hand an excellent Assortment of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES* and *VESTINGS*, which he will make up on reasonable terms at the shortest notice. 1m mo. 1—12t*

P. VAN PELT, DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for past favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to perform all operations connected with his profession, at his old establishment (it having been reported that he had removed) No. 149 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Bank of the United States. He makes no claim to *superior knowledge or excellence*, neither is he in possession of *enchanted instruments*, which operate without the *least pain*—nor of wonderful specifics, that *instantly cure the most violent tooth ache*—but he promises most faithfully his best endeavours to give satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their commands.

P. VAN PELT has always a supply of his Anticorbutic Dentifrice, and the usual remedies for mitigating violent tooth ache, which will be applied gratuitously. dec 18—6m*

Elliott s Hair Restorative.

For the promotion, renovation and retention of the Hair.

Decidedly superior to any yet produced.

IN offering the Hair Restorative to the attention of those who may require its aid, in the prevention of the falling off of their Hair, the promotion of its growth, (even in cases of hereditary baldness,) or for the renewal of its growth if impaired by sickness or other causes, the proprietor feels confident that it will equal every reasonable expectation—its efficacy in the cases mentioned, having been most amply tested.

A very few applications of the Hair Restorative where baldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of Young Hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a joint which, by attention in the use of the Restorative will, like the young flower, rapidly advance to healthy maturity. Such have been its effects, as experienced by the proprietor, who had been subject to the unpleasantness of baldness for the last 20 years: And in several other cases of a similar nature the like success has attended the use of the Hair Restorative, as those benefitted are ready to testify, if necessary.

As a general HEAD-WASH, the Restorative is calculated to prove highly useful and agreeable. By using it a few times, the *Scurf* or *Dandruff*, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the Hair, will be finally eradicated from the membrane. And, by its cephalic influence upon the capillary vessels, in all cases of renewed growth, the Hair will be HEALTHY and THICK, and acquire additional lustre. Even to those in the possession of good Hair, the use of the Restorative would prove essential, inasmuch as it would aid them in preserving that invaluable and highly ornamental natural covering. To those desirous of the embellishment of Whiskers, it will promote their growth.

As a gentle, innocent, and benign Cephalic, the Restorative may be safely, and with good effect applied to the heads of Infants or Children, whose Hair may appear deficient. Prepared by C. A. ELLIOTT, 3d Walnut street, and sold at One Dollar per bottle—half size do. 50 Cents. Also, sold at No. 92, North West corner of Second and Walnut streets, adjoining the Merchants' Coffee-House; No. 114 North Fifth street, three doors above Race, and at No 39 South Front, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

Wholesale purchasers, by applying at 36 Walnut street will receive prompt attention. jan-1—1y

NEW MARKET
BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

HARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the southeast corner of Pine and Second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of the best Superfine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair Mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and fit for immediate use, and a quantity of Moss, Flock, Cottons, Cattail and Wool, Bedsteads and Windsor Chairs, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE the assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not shrink from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. jan. 8—1y

C. M. & W. M. CLEAVER,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 5—tf

Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

HARTLESON & HARMER,
march 5—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine sts.

Wheelwrighting & Carriage making.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Wheelwrighting and Carriage-making, in all its various branches, and having a thorough knowledge of the latest fashions, flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

JOSIAH HALL, Jr.

☞ All kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Waggons, made and repaired on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or trade.

Also, on hand, new and second-hand Gigs and Waggons, for sale. J. H. Jr.
Salem, Nov. 8, 1824. [nov 27—3m

JONATHAN FELL,

No. 52, South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of a superior quality, and at the most reduced prices to wit:

MUSTARD, in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No. 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE and Ground Black

PEPPER.

N. B. Families can obtain any of these articles, by applying as above. jan. 1—6m

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has Removed his PAPER WARE-HOUSE to

No. 206 North Third Street,

Where he respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN.

The highest price given for Rags. jan 8—tf

LAND AGENT,
Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7 S. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N. B. A Register is kept exclusively for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 29—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

WRITING, DRAWING, and ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

G. GARTH, respectfully informs Parents and others interested in the education of young persons, that he has commenced teaching the above branches in different classes. Scholars may be entered for one, or all the branches, at most convenient, particular hours being devoted to each subject.

The advantages of this mode of instruction are well known. When the teacher's undivided attention can be devoted to one class, not exceeding twelve, or fifteen, no time is lost, and the progress made by the pupils is surprisingly rapid.

A few vacancies remain to be filled up. For particulars inquire at No. 201 North Third street, between Green and Coates' streets. jan 15—tf

SARAH DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes; and hope that their attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

Likewise CHAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 51, South Front Street.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. feb. 12—tf

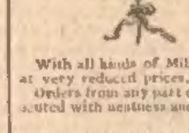
EVANS' PREMIUM
SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

THE attention of Farmers is requested to this Plough. To it was awarded the Premium by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. It possesses the advantage of sharpening the share by its operation on the soil, and consequently saves nearly half the expense, exclusive of time lost at the Smith's in getting the irons sharpened. It requires the least possible draught, and turns a sward nicely. Ploughs warranted, and if they do not please, can be returned, and the money will be refunded. Cultivators, Corn-shellers, Harrows, Mills for breaking Corn in the Cob, Plaster Mills, &c. for sale at No. 201 Market street, from River Schuylkill, between Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth streets.

feb 19—tf CADW. & O. EVANS.

TO LET,

A FRONT ROOM, convenient for an Office. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with Board in a small private family, on reasonable terms, at No. 128 North Front street. feb 19—6t*



J. B. WOOD,

No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,

Near the Drawbridge,

Philadelphia,

Manufactures and keeps for sale, Farm, and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. feb 19—tf

SACKING BOTTOMS.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of Sacking Bottoms, of his own manufacture, at No. 5 Monmouth Court, leading out of Jones' Alley which runs from Second to Front, above Market street, where store-keepers, cabinet-makers, and others, may be supplied on reasonable terms for cash.

feb 19—12t J. SAMSON.

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 40, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood
Turning Lathes made and repaired,
Billiard Balls of seasoned Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and bone Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Picks with ivory handles,
Morocco Balls made and adjusted,
Hose screws and Engine Work,
Cutlers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Rollers, Saddles, Pinion Wheels, Bobbins, Spindles, Fliers, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order, at low prices. aug. 28—6m

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE
CITY FEATHER STORE.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FEATHERS, of every description, (wholesale & retail,) which for beauty, durability, and excellence of material, are equal to any in the city.

Ladies' Fancy Feathers—Plumes of different shades, Birds of paradise, Marabou, Ostrich, Vulture, Military Feathers—Ostrich, Vulture, Chicken.

With all kinds of Military Trimmings. Will be sold at very reduced prices.

Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch, by

WM. G. CREASE,

No. 41, South East corner of Third and Chesnut sts.
N. B. Feathers Cleaned, Dyed, and Repaired, at the shortest notice. feb 12—6m

THE WEST CHESTER STAGE,

CONTINUES to leave JOSEPH TAYLOR's, sign of the Cross keys, North Fourth street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at seven o'clock in the morning, for West Chester. Returning, leaves West Chester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven in the morning. All baggage at the owner's risk.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

N. B.—Joseph Taylor returns his thanks to his friends for their past support, and hopes, by strict attention to their accommodation, to merit a continuance of their patronage, it being a central situation for business.

feb 5—3m JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Colburn's
Writing Academy

No. 32 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,

Between Chesnut and Sansom streets.

LADIES will be received at half-past 3 o'clock, every day, or every other day in the week, as may best suit their convenience.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN and LADS attend in the evening, from 7 until half-past 8. Those wishing to improve in this elegant and useful accomplishment are invited to call and view the improvements of between one and two hundred pupils, who have finished their lessons during the last six months, also a large number who are now taking lessons.

Before Mr. C's establishing himself in this city, he had been exclusively engaged in this profession for more than nine years, in which time he has taught in all the large sea-port towns in the middle and eastern states, at most of the Colleges, and other literary institutions in New England, from which he has a large number of recommendations, that may be seen by those who feel interested. Among many others he has from the following gentlemen:

Rev. John T. Kirkland, D. D. L. L. D. President of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. William Allen, D. D. L. L. D. President of Bowdoin College, Maine.
Hon Jeremiah Smith, L. L. D. New Hampshire.
Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D. L. L. D. New York.

Reference in this city to
JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT, Esq.
JAMES SCHOTT, Esq.
THOMAS FLETCHER, Esq. feb 10—tf

WILLIAM M URQUHART,

BLOCK and PUMP MAKER,

Second door above the Drawbridge wharf, in Water st.

WILLIAM M. URQUHART has commenced business at the above place, and respectfully requests of his friends and the public generally, a portion of that patronage which it shall be his study to merit in the various branches.

N. B. Orders, in any line connected with his profession, will be promptly attended to. jan 29—tf

B. ROBINSON,

KEEPS constantly for sale at his VARIETY and JEWELRY STORE, No. 32 North Second Street Fine Pearl, Fine Gold and Plate JEWELRY; Silver spoons; Spectacles, suited to all ages. Plated Goods on Britania Ware; an extensive assortment of Coral of all sizes; fine Polished Steel and Fancy Gilt Goods all of which will be warranted and sold low, wholesale or retail.

☞ Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch. oct. 16—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Subscribers being persuaded that the merits of D. SMITH, No. 86 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, who has introduced the Indian system of Medicine and Health, cannot be too generally known, and feeling that gratitude which it is natural to feel to Providence, and towards a man who, under His assistance, has raised them from infirmity and wretchedness, to health and comfort; and from a hope of rendering a service to such of their fellow citizens as may be smitten with disease and pain, have determined to make known their individual cases.

To Dr. SMITH, the Indian Physician.
No 86 North Fifth street.

Philadelphia, October 20th, 1824.

SIR—Permit me thus publicly to thank you for an almost miraculous cure I have received through your assistance; and to declare to my fellow citizens that I had been for eight years, or upwards, afflicted with an ulcerated sore leg, attended with the most troublesome burning and itching, so as to render me incapable of enjoying life as I could wish, and, in a great degree, deprived me of ability to attend to my occupation. I therefore applied to two eminent physicians in this city, one of whom commenced his operations, but without success; the other pronounced me incurable, which was truly discouraging to me, so much so that I was almost persuaded to think that I never could be cured; until, happily for me, I was advised to apply to you. I did so; the result of which application has proved, to my great satisfaction, that an ulcer confirmed for many years, could be effectually cured in the short space of eight or nine weeks, after having been given up as incurable by men of skill. I can now walk without pain, and have done so for these five months past; and I firmly believe that a sound and thorough cure has been effected, to my great joy and satisfaction, which shall be gratefully remembered by your sincere friend and well-wisher,

VALENTINE APPLE,

Two doors from North Fifth st. in Cresson's alley.

From a solemn sense of duty I, William Teaney, do certify, that from extreme debility, arising from a severe and long continued attack of diarrhoea and hemorrhoids, of at least twelve months standing, and having, at the same time, the fever and ague, I was reduced so low as to be incapable of working at my trade, (a house carpenter,) and was wasted to a skeleton, though I had the best medical advice I could obtain. When all hope had deserted me, I was informed that Dr. Smith, in his Indian practice of Medicine, had performed many astonishing cures; as the last chance for my life, I applied to him, and through the goodness of God he has effectually cured me; and for three months last past, I have enjoyed as good health as ever I did in my life. I willingly add my testimony of his ability to cure the maladies that human nature is liable to, and have confidence in his medical skill to recommend those suffering to his care, having no doubt but that they will obtain relief. WILLIAM TEANEY,

Lives at the sign of the Volunteer, Ridge Road.

Sworn to before me, and acknowledged this 1st day of November, 1824. *S. Badger, Ald.*

I certify that, for a year past, I have been afflicted with an ulcerated sore leg, attended with a burning and itching sensation, which made me miserable, preventing me from enjoying my natural rest, and in a great degree rendering me incapable of attending to my business. Having heard of Dr. Smith's mode of practice, I applied to him for assistance, and I am happy to state that I think he has made a thorough cure, as I have, for some time past, suffered no pain, nor is there any symptoms of a relapse. I thus publicly tender him my thanks, and feel confident that I can recommend all sufferers to his skill and humanity, who are afflicted with the same malady.

Any further information will be obtained by calling at my residence, or at my shop, in Fourth above Noble street. JOHN POINT,

Pump Maker, No. 3 Richardson's Court.

I certify that for eight years last past, I have been suffering from an ulcerated sore leg, which, at times, was partially healed, but would break out again with greater virulence than before, and I could perceive no improvement in the appearance of the ulcer, but that it evidently grew worse, attended with great pain and swelling. After all my endeavours to get it cured, and being almost in despair of getting relief, fortunately for me, I heard of the cure that Dr. Smith had effected in the case of Mr. Apple; upon which I immediately applied to him for medical aid, and I now have the satisfaction to state publicly, that I consider myself perfectly cured, without even a scar, and can confidently recommend to the skill of Dr. Smith, all such as are suffering from ulcerous complaints. Any information respecting my case, will be freely given to the enquirer, by applying at No. 30 Cherry st. to ADAM HAMPTON.

Sworn to before me, this 2d No. 1824.
S. BADGER, *Ald.*

I certify that I had been, for a long time, labouring under a scrofulous complaint, and an ulcerated sore throat, from which I suffered severely, and at the same time, was afflicted with a tetter which covered my whole body, which, in a great measure deprived me of strength to follow my trade, and I had, during that time, the attendance and advice of medical men, without any visible benefit, but rather grew worse, and my case was so bad that I despaired of ever being cured—till, fortunately for me, I heard of Dr. Smith's skill, as a physician and upon my applying to him, was taken under his care, and, to my surprise and great satisfaction, was perfectly cured in the short space of four weeks. I am now in perfect health, and there is not the slightest perception of the return of my old complaint. I therefore thus publicly express my gratitude to him, as being, through the blessing of God, the cause of my perfect restoration to health, and the enjoyment of life, of which I had, at one time, given up all hope, all recommend to his skill, all those who are suffering with the same complaints from which he has so happily relieved me.

McKINNEY PORTER.
Cherry street, near Sixth.

Witness, WILLIAM WILSON.
Philadelphia, Oct. 28th, 1824.

This is to certify, that I was afflicted, for more than six years previous to my leaving England, with a pain in my back and loins, accompanied with a very bad cough, so that I could not lie in bed for three months, and during my indisposition, I was reduced to much debility of body. In this extreme ill health, I was induced to apply to at least thirty respectable Physicians, from many of whom I received assurance that I could not survive the disordered state of my body; but leaving England, I came to America, hoping the voyage would be of service to me, but this also failed. I, however, finally heard of Doctor Smith and on application to him, I received a phial of his Pulmonary Balsam, which perfectly cured me in a few days, and I have been as well as ever I was in my life, ever since, to my great joy and satisfaction. ROBERT STANLEY.

No. 4 Little York street, Baltimore.
Sworn and subscribed before me, 8th Dec. 1820.
M. D. Tiarn.

This is to certify, that for five years last past, I have been afflicted with the Asthma, and a cough, sometimes to a distressing degree, at other times I enjoyed, comparatively, a good state of health—but I was never entirely cured of my complaint. I had tried numerous remedies, and have had none medical attendance, but without effecting a cure. About 6 months since, I had a violent attack of the Asthma, which afflicted me so powerfully, that for twenty-four days and nights in succession I could not lie down in my bed, but was obliged to sit in a chair in a reclining posture, and it was attended with such a laborious breathing that life was a burthen to me. In this state, with little hope of ever again recovering my health, I applied to Dr. Smith wishing to obtain some relief from suffering;—he gave me some of his Pulmonary Balsam, and in the space of twenty-four hours I was sensibly relieved—and by continuing the medicine for a few days I was restored to perfect health, which I have now enjoyed for about five months. In order that the medicine may be more generally known, and for the information of those suffering from Asthma, I give this public testimony of his skill in that complaint.

FANNEY CONDE.
No. 114 North Fifth street.

Witness, CHARLES CONDE.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27th, 1825.

This is to certify, that I was for nearly three years troubled with a cough, pains in my breast, and back; and had every symptom of an approaching consumption. I was unable, at times, to attend to my business, and I had made use of many medicines, but without experiencing any relief, until I applied to Dr. B. M. Smith, who gave me two or three bottles of his Pulmonary Balsam which effectually cured me in about four weeks time. Since then, say six months, I have enjoyed good health, and have had no return of my former complaint,—for which I tender him my sincere thanks. WM. H. HAY,

No. 117 North Fifth street.

Witness, J. CREIGHTON.
Philadelphia, Jan. 26, 1825.

About two years since I was taken ill with the Ague and Fever, with which I was afflicted in various forms for eight or nine months—when in addition to the Ague and Fever I was attacked with the Liver complaint, with pain in my side and breast, and an Asthmatic cough. I was much debilitated, and suffered much pain. In this condition I continued till about eight months ago, having until then taken much medicine without any benefit. I was gradually losing my strength, so much so that I could scarcely walk, nor could I speak much above a whisper. At that time I called on Dr. Smith, who undertook my case, and in about four or five weeks restored me to health, and to a prospect of enjoying my life in comfort, and with satisfaction. For these seven or eight months last past I have been in good health, and so I still continue—and with cheerfulness I give this public testimony of gratitude to Dr. Smith, for the benefit I have received from his medical skill. BRIDGET CARROLL,

No. 17 Mead Alley, Southwark.

Witness, RICHARD CARROLL.
Philadelphia, January 27, 1825.

I am desirous to make known to the public, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted with letter—that I had been for about eighteen months suffering under that troublesome disorder, and for twelve months previous to my applying to Dr. B. M. Smith, I had made use of every means I could procure to obtain relief, but without having made any progress towards a cure—my throat and face was much inflamed, and I could have no ease from the irritating malady. I then called on Dr. Smith, and he performed a cure in the course of four weeks, much to my satisfaction.—It is now eight months since I have been c